

AD-A068 459

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MISS F/G 13/3  
ANNOTATED TABLES OF VEGETATION GROWING ON DREDGED MATERIAL THRO--ETC(U)

DEC 78 M C LANDIN  
WES-MP-D-78-7

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

1 OF 2  
ADA  
088459

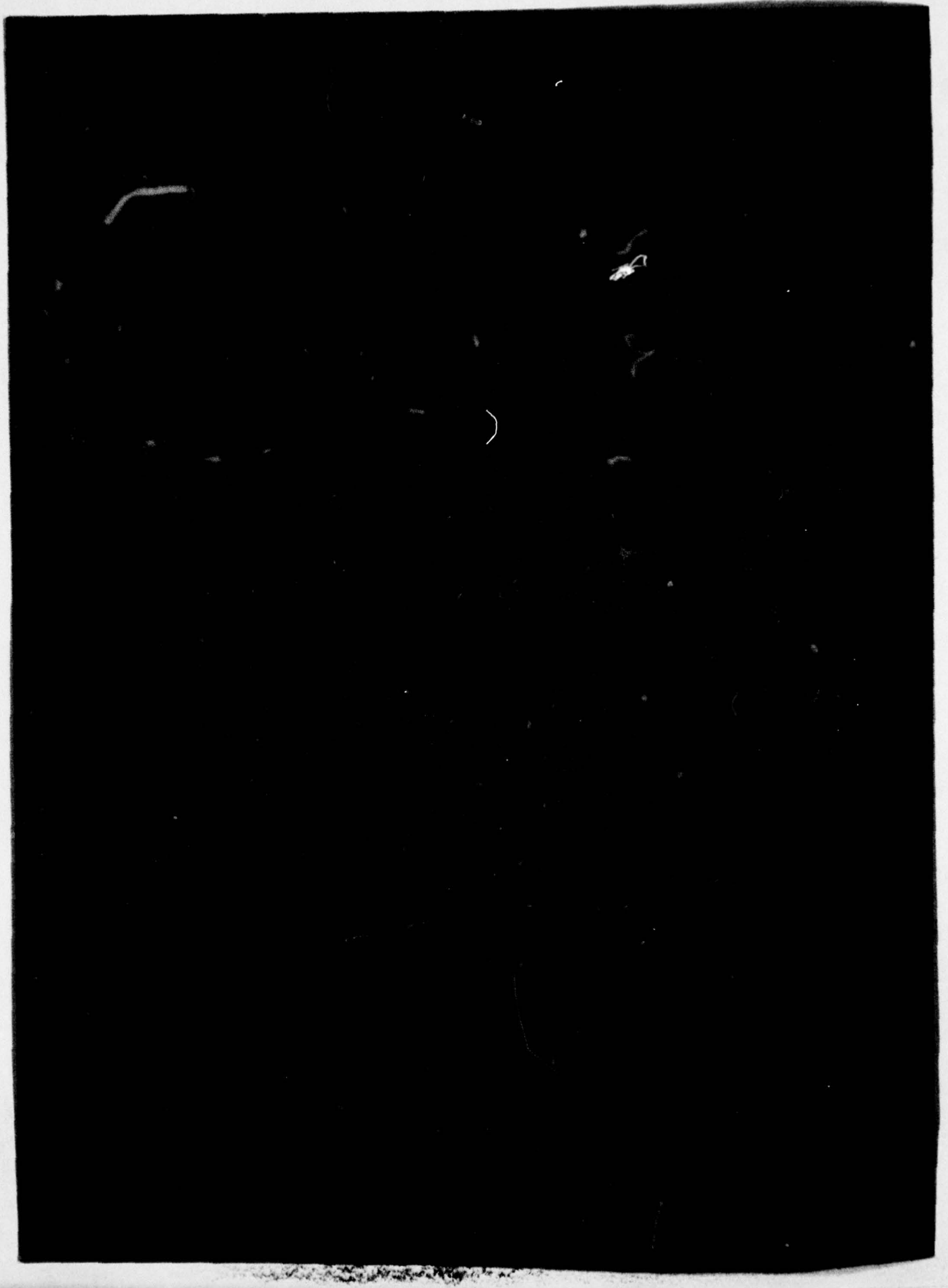


DDC FILE COPY

AD A068459









DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 631  
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180

IN REPLY REFER TO: WESEV

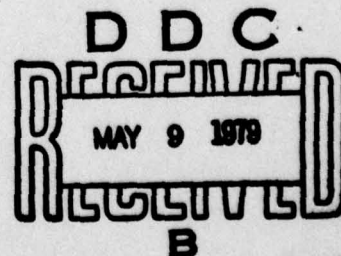
15 March 1979

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Miscellaneous Paper D-78-7

TO: All Report Recipients

1. The miscellaneous paper transmitted herewith contains the results of one of the research efforts (work units) of the Corps of Engineers' Dredged Material Research Program (DMRP). This study was conducted under the direction of the Habitat Development Project (HDP) of the DMRP. The HDP had as its main objectives the development of wetland and upland habitats on dredged material and the evaluation of the impact of disposal in shallow water and upland sites.
2. This report, "Annotated Tables of Vegetation Growing on Dredged Material Throughout the United States," (Work Unit 4F05) presents a listing of plant species found on 202 dredged material islands and near-shore disposal sites during the course of the DMRP. Tabular material is presented by common and scientific name for 1120 species, and information is provided regarding the propagation of selected species.
3. The material presented in this report provides a rapid reference to the wide variety of plant species found growing voluntarily on dredged material. The natural occurrence of such species on dredged material is useful information in the selection of plant species for use in habitat development.

JOHN L. CANNON  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Commander and Director



Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER Miscellaneous Paper D-78-7	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER (9)
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) ANNOTATED TABLES OF VEGETATION GROWING ON DREDGED MATERIAL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final report	
7. AUTHOR(s) Mary C. Landin	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) (14) WES-MP-D-78-7	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station Environmental Laboratory P. O. Box 631, Vicksburg, Miss. 39180	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS DMRP Work Unit No. 4F05	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army Washington, D. C. 20314	12. REPORT DATE Dec 1978	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) (12) 161 p.	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 155	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified	
15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Dredged material      Vegetation establishment Plants (Botany)      Waste disposal sites Tables (Data) Vegetation		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This document presents data collected on the vegetation of dredged material islands and sites in Corps of Engineer-maintained waterways throughout the United States. More than 2000 dredged material islands and numerous dredged material sites have been built in the past 100 years; 202 of these were intensively sampled and all vegetation recorded, identified, and/or collected as voucher specimens.  (Continued)		

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

Unclassified 038 100

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

cont

mt



Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

20. ABSTRACT (Continued).

CONT

Six tables present the following data:

- a. An annotated listing by common name of 1120 plant species occurring on dredged material;
- b. A selection of 361 upland and high marsh plant species and 115 wetland plant species that may be planted on dredged material for wildlife habitat enhancement and/or substrate stabilization;
- c. Matrixes of the 361 upland and the 115 wetland plant species;
- d. An alphabetical group listing by scientific name and authority of the 1120 plant species occurring on dredged material.

These data were prepared to provide managers with data pertinent to planned plant establishment on wetland and upland dredged material islands and sites throughout the United States.

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

### Preface

This report was written as part of Task 4F, "Island Habitat Development," of the Habitat Development Project (HDP), Dredged Material Research Program (DMRP). The DMRP was sponsored by the Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and was assigned to the Environmental Laboratory (EL) of the U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, Miss.

Manager of Task 4F was Ms. Mary C. Landin, who prepared this report. Work progressed under the general supervision of Dr. H. K. Smith, Manager of the HDP, Dr. Roger T. Saucier, Special Assistant for Dredged Material Research, and Dr. John Harrison, Chief, EL.

Director of WES during the preparation of this report was COL John L. Cannon, CE. Technical Director was Mr. F. R. Brown.

ACCESSION for		
NTIS	White Section	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DDC	Buff Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
UNANNOUNCED		<input type="checkbox"/>
JUSTIFICATION		
BY		
DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY CODES		
Dist.	AVAIL.	and/or SPECIAL
A		



## Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Preface . . . . .	1
Background . . . . .	3
Explanation of Tables . . . . .	4
References . . . . .	6
Table 1. Annotated listing by common names of plant species on dredged material islands and sites . . . . .	10
Table 2. Selected upland plant species for habitat development on dredged material sites . . . . .	67
Table 3. Matrix of upland plant species . . . . .	89
Table 4. Recommended propagules and techniques for selected marsh species . . . . .	100
Table 5. Selected marsh species and their general growth requirements and characteristics . . . . .	105
Table 6. Plant species identified and/or collected on dredged material islands and sites by scientific name, authority, and common name . . . . .	110

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> natural area	218	
<input type="checkbox"/> natural area	100	
<input type="checkbox"/> natural area	100	
218 1100 1100 1100		
1100 1100 1100 1100		
		A

ANNOTATED TABLES OF VEGETATION GROWING ON DREDGED  
MATERIAL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Background

1. This document presents data collected on the vegetation of dredged material islands and sites in Corps of Engineer-maintained waterways throughout the United States. These data were collected as part of the Habitat Development Project research in the Dredged Material Research Program (DMRP). More than 2000 dredged material islands and numerous dredged material sites have been built in the past 100 years; 202 of these were intensively sampled and all vegetation recorded, identified, and/or collected as voucher specimens.

2. Vegetation plays a key role in the ability of wildlife to utilize any habitat, and dredged material habitat is no exception. Efforts to determine what vegetation is present, its use by wildlife, its role in site stabilization, and the rates of colonization and succession of vegetation on these areas have been made by the DMRP in order to better understand management needs of the dredged material islands and sites. Islands were found to be of importance, and indeed critical habitat in many instances, to a unique group of wildlife species, the colonial nesting sea and wading birds (pelicans, cormorants, herons, egrets, ibises, spoonbills, gulls, terns, and skimmers) (Soots and Landin 1978). Islands and other dredged material sites are also utilized by many waterfowl, shorebird, songbird, raptor, reptile, rodent, small mammal, and invertebrate species as well.

3. Over 1000 dredged material islands and sites were covered by aerial surveys to determine wildlife use, and islands with and without intensive wildlife use (such as by bird colonies) were selected for detailed scrutiny. Many factors were found to be influencing colonization and succession rates of vegetation on the islands and sites selected:

- a. Location in the waterway.
- b. Island or site size and configuration.
- c. Island height and gradient.



- d. Plant propagule sources.
  - (1) Existing on the site.
  - (2) On adjacent or nearby locations.
- e. Wildlife and human utilization of the island or site.
- f. Salinity.
- g. Currents, waves, and tidal actions.
- h. Climate.
  - (1) Rainfall.
  - (2) Day length (photoperiods).
  - (3) Temperature (thermoperiods).

#### Explanation of Tables

4. With the exception of the marsh plant species tables, the tables in this report are presented by growth habit groups: ferns and their allies, grasses, aquatic and low marsh plants not included elsewhere, herbs, vines, shrubs and small trees, and large trees. Table 1 presents an annotated listing by common name for easy reference to 1120 plant species occurring on dredged material. Frequency and occurrence are briefly noted. Plant species were found on dredged material in the following areas:

- a. Connecticut -- 2 islands.
- b. Florida -- 45 islands.
- c. Great Lakes -- 23 islands and sites.
- d. Louisiana -- 1 site.
- e. Maryland -- 5 sites.
- f. Mississippi -- 2 islands.
- g. New Jersey -- 20 islands.
- h. North Carolina -- 25 islands.
- i. Pacific Northwest -- 17 islands.
- j. Texas -- 36 islands.
- k. Upper Mississippi River -- 26 islands and sites.

5. Table 2 presents a selection of 361 upland and high marsh plant species that may be planted on dredged material for wildlife habitat enhancement and substrate stabilization. Table 3 presents a matrix of

upland plants based on the same 361 species. Certain pertinent information for the manager is presented, such as best propagule types and propagule collection periods, temporary storage requirements, and planting periods. Also presented are species range, heights, growth habits, wildlife value, salinity tolerances, and pertinent remarks concerning cultivation value, pest species, and habitat occupation. The species occurring on dredged material are noted as well as their availability from commercial sources. Plant species were selected based on their food, cover, and breeding value for wildlife, and for stabilization of substrate.

6. Tables 4 and 5 present pertinent information beneficial to site planners in wetlands habitats. Recommended propagules, planting and storage techniques, ranges, soil tolerances, moisture requirements, wildlife value, nuisance potential, and soil stabilization abilities are given, as well as pertinent remarks concerning individual values and benefits to be derived from each species. A total of 115 species are listed and were selected for their ability to grow on wetlands sites including dredged material, their stabilization ability, and their wildlife value. Many other species have potential use on dredged material but are not given because growth and survival on dredged material are not known.

7. Table 6 presents an alphabetical, grouped listing by scientific name and authority of the 1120 species occurring on dredged material for quick botanical reference.

8. These data were prepared to provide managers with data pertinent to planned plant establishment on wetland and upland dredged material islands and sites throughout the United States. The reader is referred to Coastal Zone Resources Division (CZRD) (1978), Environmental Laboratory (1978), Hunt et al. (1978), and Soots and Landin (1978) for more detailed discussion and information concerning specific habitat recommendations.

9. Published sources of plant species lists used in this report are DMRP reports by Chaney et al. (1978), Coastal Zone Resources Corporation (CZRC) (1977), Lewis and Lewis (1978), McCaffrey and Buckley (1978), Parnell et al. (1978), Peters et al. (1978), Scharf et al. (1978), Thompson and Landin (1978), and Ziegler and Sohmer (1977). Other species listed are from the author's unpublished data and observations.



### References

- Adams, D. A. 1963. Factors influencing vascular plant zonation in North Carolina salt marshes. *Ecology* 44(3):445-456.
- Barbour, M. G. and C. B. Davis. 1970. Salt tolerance of five California salt marsh plants. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 84:263-265.
- Britton, N. and A. Brown. 1970. An illustrated flora of the northern United States and Canada, Vols. I, II, and III. Dover (Reprint) Publishers, New York. 2052 pp.
- Brockman, C. F. 1968. Trees of North America. Western Publishing Company, Racine, Wisc. 280 pp.
- Broome, S. W., W. W. Woodhouse, Jr., and E. D. Seneca. 1973. An investigation of propagation and the mineral nutrition of Spartina alterniflora. NCS-SG-73-14. North Carolina State University Sea Grant Program, Raleigh, N. C.
- Burkhalter, A. P., L. M. Curtis, R. L. Lazor, M. L. Beach, and J. C. Hudson. 1974. Aquatic weed identification and control manual. Florida Department of Natural Resources Misc. Publ. 100 pp.
- Chabreck, R. H. 1970. Marsh zones and vegetative types in the Louisiana coastal marshes. PhD dissertation. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
- Coastal Zone Resources Corporation (CZRC). 1977. A comprehensive study of successional patterns of plants and animals at upland disposal areas. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Contract Report D-77-2.
- Coastal Zone Resources Division (CZRD). 1978. Handbook for terrestrial wildlife habitat development on dredged material. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-37.
- Chaney, A. H., B. R. Chapman, J. P. Karges, D. A. Nelson, R. R. Schmidt, and L. C. Thebeau. 1978. The use of dredged material islands by colonial seabirds and wading birds in Texas. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-8.
- Correll, D. S. and M. C. Johnston. 1970. Manual of the vascular plants of Texas. Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas. 1881 pp.
- Duncan, W. H. 1974. Vascular halophytes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of North America north of Mexico. Pp. 23-51 in R. J. Reimold and W. H. Queen, eds. *Ecology of halophytes*. Academic Press, New York.
- Environmental Laboratory. 1978. Wetland habitat development with dredged material: Engineering and plant propagation. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report DS-78-16.

- Eyles, D. E. and J. Robertson, Jr. 1963. A guide and key to the aquatic plants of the southeastern United States. U. S. Department of the Interior Circular 158. 151 pp.
- Fassett, N. C. 1960. A manual of aquatic plants. University of Wisc. Press, Madison, Wisc. 405 pp.
- Franklin, J. F. and C. T. Dyrness. 1973. Natural vegetation of Oregon and Washington. USDA Forest Service Technical Report PNW-8. 417 pp.
- Halls, L. K. 1977. Southern fruit-producing woody plants used by wildlife. USDA Forest Service Technical Report SO-16. 235 pp.
- Harrar, E. S. and J. G. Harrar. 1962. Guide to southern trees. Dover (Reprint) Publishers, New York. 709 pp.
- Harris, S. W. and W. H. Marshall. 1960. Germination and planting experiments on softstem and hardstem bulrush. J. Wildl. Manag. 24:134-139
- Hartman, H. T. and D. E. Kester. 1975. Plant propagation, 3rd edition. Prentiss Hall, Inc. 662 pp.
- Hitchcock, A. S. 1950. Manual of the grasses, Vol I and II. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. 1051 pp.
- Hitchcock, C. L. and A. Cronquist. 1973. Flora of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash.
- Hotchkiss, N. 1967. Common marsh, underwater, and floating-leaved plants. Dover (Reprint) Publishers, New York. 123 pp.
- Hotchkiss, N. 1970. Common marsh plants of the United States and Canada. U. S. Department of Interior Res. Publ. 93. 99 pp.
- Hunt, L. J., M. C. Landin, A. W. Ford, and B. R. Wells. 1978. Upland habitat development with dredged material: Engineering and plant propagation. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report DS-78-17.
- Kadlec, J. A. and W. A. Wentz. 1974. State-of-the-art survey and evaluation of marsh plant establishment techniques: induced and natural; Volume I: Report of research. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Contract Report D-74-9.
- Landin, M. C. 1978. A selected bibliography of the life requirements of colonial nesting waterbirds and their relationship to dredged material islands. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Miscellaneous Paper D-78-5.
- Lewis, R. R., III and C. S. Lewis. 1978. Colonial bird use and plant succession on dredged material islands in Florida; Volume II: Patterns of plant succession. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-14.
- Long, R. W. and O. Lakela. 1971. A flora of tropical Florida. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Fla. 961 pp.



- Martin, A. C., H. S. Zim, and A. L. Nelson. 1951. American wildlife and plants. McGraw Hill, New York. 500 pp.
- Mason, H. L. 1969. Flora of the marshes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 878 pp.
- McCaffrey, C. A. and F. G. Buckley. 1978. Use of dredged material islands by colonial seabirds and wading birds in New Jersey; Appendix B: Vegetation analysis. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-1.
- Oefinger, S. W., Jr. and L. K. Halls. 1974. Identifying woody plants valuable to wildlife in southern forests. USDA Forest Service Research Paper SO-92. 76 pp.
- Palmisano, A. W. 1972. The effect of salinity on the germination and growth of plants important to wildlife in the Gulf Coast marshes. Ann. Conf. S. E. Assoc. Game and Fish Com. Proc. 25:215-223.
- Parnell, J. F., D. M. Dumond, and R. N. Needham. 1978. A comparison of plant succession and bird utilization on diked and undiked dredged material islands in the North Carolina estuaries. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-9.
- Peters, C. F., K. O. Richter, D. A. Manuwal, and S. G. Herman. 1978. Colonial nesting sea and wading bird use of estuarine islands in the Pacific Northwest. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-17.
- Radford, A. E., H. E. Ahles, and C. R. Bell. 1973. Manual of the vascular flora of the Carolinas. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1183 pp.
- Rehder, A. 1960. Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs. MacMillan Co., New York. 996 pp.
- Salyer, J. C. 1949. Propagation of wild duck foods. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Management Series. 23 pp.
- Sargent, C. S. 1922. Manual of the trees of North America, Vol. I and II. Dover (Reprint) Publishers, New York. 1367 pp.
- Scharf, W. C., G. W. Shugart, and M. L. Chamberlin. 1978. Colonial birds nesting on man-made and natural sites in the U. S. Great Lakes. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-10.
- Seneca, E. D. 1972. Seedling response to salinity in four dune grasses from the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Ecology 53(3):465-471.
- Soots, R. F., Jr. and M. C. Landin. 1978. The development and management of avian habitat on dredged material islands. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report DS-78-18.

- Thompson, D. H. and M. C. Landin. 1978. An aerial survey of waterbird colonies along the upper Mississippi River and their relationship to dredged material deposits. U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-78-13.
- Thompson, W. R., Sr. and W. R. Thompson, Jr. 1974. The pasture book. Oxmoor Press, Birmingham. 322 pp.
- Wolfe, T. K. and M. S. Kipps. 1959. Production of field crops. McGraw Hill, New York. 653 pp.
- Woodhouse, W. W., Jr., E. D. Seneca, and S. W. Broome. 1972. Marsh building with dredge spoil in North Carolina. North Carolina State University Agr. Expt. Station Bulletin 445.
- Ziegler, S. R. and S. H. Sohmer. 1977. The flora of dredged material sites in Navigation Pool 8 of the upper Mississippi River, U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report D-77-31.



Table 1

Annotated Listing by Common Names of  
Plant Species  
on Dredged Material Islands and Sites

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES

- Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum). Uncommon, in open areas and thickets.
- Christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides). Uncommon, in woods and high places.
- Feather moss (Eurhynchium oreganum). Uncommon.
- Field horsetail (Equisetum arvense). Uncommon to frequent, in sandy areas.
- Grape fern (Botrychium neglectum). Uncommon, in grassy woods and low areas.
- Hay-scented fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula). Uncommon, in mixed woodland areas.
- Juniper haircap moss (Polytrichum juniperinum). Uncommon.
- Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina). Uncommon, in grassy woods and low areas.
- Licorice fern (Polypodium glycyrrhiza). Uncommon on trees.
- Little shaggy moss (Rhytidiadelphus loreus). Uncommon.
- Maiden hair fern (Polypodium vulgare). Uncommon on trees and rocks.
- Marsh horsetail (Equisetum palustre). Uncommon in wet areas.
- Marsh shield fern (Dryopteris thelypteris). Uncommon in wooded wet areas.
- Mountain wood fern (Dryopteris austriaca). Uncommon in pines and woods.
- Net-veined chain fern (Lorinseria areolata). Uncommon in moist soils.
- Rattlesnake fern (Botrychium virginianum). Uncommon in woods.
- Resurrection fern (Polypodium polypodioides). Uncommon on trees.
- Scouring rush (Equisetum hyemale). Uncommon to common in wet areas.
- Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis). Uncommon in moist soils and low areas.
- Silvery fern (Athyrium thelypteroides). Rare in moist shaded areas.
- Stairstep moss (Hylocomium splendens). Uncommon.
- Sword fern (Polystichum munitum). Uncommon in pines and conifers.

GRASSES

- American beach grass (Ammophila breviligulata). Common in sandy coastal areas in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.

(Sheet 1 of 57)



- American dune grass (Elymus mollis). Common grass of coastal dunes and sandy beaches over entire U.S. Tolerates some salinity and drought.
- American mannagrass (Glyceria grandis). Common grass of freshwater marshes in eastern U.S.
- Autumn bentgrass (Agrostis perennans). Common eastern upland grass with highly variable growth habits.
- Bahia grass (Paspalum notatum). Uncommon to common introduced, cultivated pasture grass of southern U.S.
- Barley (Hordeum vulgare). Uncommon to common cultivated cereal grass of northern U.S.
- Barnyard grass (Echinochloa crusgalli). Frequent grass of moist soils in entire U.S. Cultivated for waterfowl food. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Beach panic grass (Panicum amarum). Common grass in wet sandy areas. Tolerates some salinity.
- Beaked panic grass (Panicum anceps). Uncommon to common in moist sandy areas in eastern U.S.
- Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardi). Common cultivated prairie grass in northern U.S.
- Big cordgrass (Spartina cynosuroides). Common in coastal marshes in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Bluegrass (Poa annua). Common cultivated upland grass in eastern U.S.
- Bluejoint reedgrass (Calamagrostis canadensis). Frequent grass in freshwater marshes and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Bottlebrush (Hystrix patula). Uncommon grass in woods and thickets of eastern U.S.
- Brome grass (Bromus inermis). Common upland grass in meadow and open areas over entire U.S.
- Broomsedge (Andropogon virginicus). Frequent grass of open waste areas over entire U.S.
- Brownseed paspalum (Paspalum plicatulum). Uncommon tropical grass in open wet areas in deep south.
- Buffelgrass (Cenchrus ciliaris). Uncommon introduced grass of open sandy areas in eastern U.S.
- Bull paspalum (Paspalum boscianum). Common grass in wet open areas over entire U.S.
- Bushy beardgrass (Andropogon glomeratus). Common grass in marshes and swamps in southern U.S.
- Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa). Uncommon introduced grass cultivated for pastures in northern U.S.

- Canadian wild rye (Elymus canadensis). Frequent grass over entire U.S. in wet and upland areas.
- Carolina canary grass (Phalaris caroliniana). Uncommon to common grass in old fields and wet soils of eastern U.S.
- Catchfly grass (Leersia lenticularis). Uncommon grass in eastern U.S. in ditches, swamps, and creek banks.
- Cheat grass (Bromus tectorum). Frequent grass in upland soils over entire U.S.
- Ciliate paspalum (Paspalum ciliatifolium). Uncommon grass in eastern U.S. in open areas.
- Coast arm-grass (Brachiaria platyphylla). Uncommon grass in sandy coastal areas. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Coast muhly (Muhlenbergia capillaris). Common grass in open woods of southern U.S.
- Coast paspalum (Paspalum setaceum). Uncommon grass of sandy open woods in southern U.S.
- Coast sandspur (Cenchrus incertus). Common grass of sandy beaches and islands in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Common Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon). Abundant grass of entire U.S. in moist, marshy areas. Tolerates some salinity.
- Common velvetgrass (Holcus lanatus). Common in sandy soils. Introduced, sometimes cultivated as pasture grass.
- Corn (Zea mays). Cultivated cereal grass in entire U.S. Some varieties bred to tolerate salinity.
- Cutgrass (Leersia virginica). Common grass in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Dallis grass (Paspalum ditatatum). Frequent grass of southern U.S. in most soils.
- Deertongue (Muhlenbergia rigens). Uncommon to common grass in dry upland areas of eastern U.S.
- Dropseed (Muhlenbergia frondosa). Common grass of interior northern U.S. in most soils.
- Dune sandspur (Cenchrus tribuloides). Common on sandy beaches and dunes in eastern U.S. Tolerates salinity and drought.
- European beach grass (Ammophila arenaria). Uncommon introduced grass of coastal dunes and beaches. Tolerates salinity and drought.
- Fall witchgrass (Leptoloma cognatum). Uncommon grass in dry soil and sandy fields over entire U.S.
- Fescue (Festuca bromoides). Uncommon grass in upland sandy areas in eastern U.S.
- Fescue (Festuca octoflora). Frequent grass in open areas over entire U.S.



- Few-flowered panic grass (Panicum oligosanthos). Uncommon grass of sandy moist woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Field sandspur (Cenchrus pauciflorus). Frequent grass in waste places over entire U.S.
- Fingergrass (Chloris petraea). Common grass of eastern coastal plains in sandy open areas.
- Florida dropseed (Sporobolus domingensis). Uncommon tropical grass of south Florida coastal beaches and islands.
- Fowl meadowgrass (Poa patustris). Common upland grass in open areas of northern interior U.S.
- Foxtail barley (Hordeum jubatum). Abundant grass in waste places in entire U.S.
- Foxtail bristlegrass (Setaria geniculata). Uncommon grass in open areas, and in salt marshes in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Frank's lovegrass (Eragrostis frankii). Common grass of sandy bars and river banks in eastern U.S.
- Giant bristlegrass (Setaria magna). Uncommon grass in moist areas in eastern U.S.
- Giant reed (Arundo donax). Common sub-tropical, introduced, ornamental grass in southern U.S. & California
- Goose grass (Elusine indica). Common grass in open waste areas over entire U.S.
- Green bristlegrass (Setaria viridis). Common grass in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Gulf cordgrass (Spartina spartinae). Uncommon grass in saltmarshes of gulf coast. Tolerates salinity.
- Gulfdune paspalum (Paspalum monostachyrum). Rare grass in coastal dunes & moist areas of south Fla. & Texas. Tolerates some salinity.
- Hairgrass (Agrostis scabra). Uncommon grass of upland areas over entire U.S.
- Hairgrass (Aira elegans). Uncommon grass of coastal plain in southeast U.S.
- Hairgrass (Aira praecox). Uncommon grass of east & west coasts in sandy open areas. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Hooded windmill grass (Chloris cucullata). Uncommon prairie grass in dry soils in southcentral plains states.
- Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans). Common prairie grass in dry soils over entire U.S.
- Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum). Abundant, introduced, cultivated cereal grass over entire U.S., especially southern U.S.

- Japanese chess (Bromus japonicus). Common grass in upland open areas over entire U.S.
- Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense). Abundant grass in upland waste areas in southern U.S.
- Jungle rice (Echinochloa colonum). Common introduced grass in ditches and moist areas in southern U.S.
- Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis). Abundant grass in upland areas. Used for lawns and pastures.
- King Ranch bluestem (Bothriochloa ischaemum). Uncommon grass of upland open areas in south Texas.
- Knotgrass (Paspalum distichum). Uncommon grass in moist or flooded areas over southern and western U.S. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Lacegrass (Eragrostis capillaris). Common grass in dry, open areas in eastern U.S.
- Large crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis). Abundant grass in disturbed soils in southern U.S.
- Little barley (Hordeum pusillum). Common grass in dry, upland areas over entire U.S. Tolerates alkaline soils.
- Little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius). Common grass in dry, open areas over entire U.S. except far west.
- Little foxtail grass (Setaria glauca). Common grass in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Lovegrass (Eragrostis ciliaris). Frequent grass on sandy shores and open areas in southeastern U.S.
- Lovegrass (Eragrostis trichodes). Uncommon grass of interior plains in sand barrens and open areas.
- Meadow barley (Hordeum brachantherum). Uncommon grass in marshy areas in western U.S.
- Mediterranean lovegrass (Eragrostis barrelieri). Uncommon introduced grass in waste areas of southwest U.S.
- Melic grass (Melica mutica). Uncommon grass in woods and thickets in southeastern U.S.
- Narrowleaf panic grass (Panicum angustifolium). Uncommon grass in sandy pine woods and coastal areas of eastern U.S.
- Nash windmill grass (Chloris latisquamea). Uncommon grass in upland areas of Texas and Arizona.
- Natal grass (Rhynchelytrum repens). Uncommon introduced grass in upland waste areas in southern U.S.
- Orchard grass (Datylis glomerata). Common grass in open areas over entire U.S.



- Pacific cordgrass (Spartina foliosa). Abundant grass of west coast saltmarshes. Tolerates sea water and flooding.
- Panic grass (Panicum clandestinum). Common grass in sandy moist areas in eastern U.S.
- Perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne). Common grass of upland areas in entire U.S.
- Pink natal grass (Rhynchelytrum roseum). Uncommon introduced grass in sandy pastures and meadows of southeastern U.S.
- Plains bristlegass (Setaria leucopila). Common upland grass of interior U.S.
- Prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata). Common in marsh areas over entire U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Prairie three-awn (Aristida intermedia). Uncommon grass in wet sandy soils of Mississippi River valley.
- Prairie three-awn (Aristida oligantha). Common grass in dry open areas in eastern and far western U.S.
- Prairie wedgescale (Sphenopholus obtusata). Common grass in open moist areas and old fields over entire U.S.
- Purple lovegrass (Eragrostis pectinacea). Common grass in open waste areas over entire U.S.
- Purple lovegrass (Eragrostis spectabilis). Common grass in sandy areas in eastern and southwestern U. S.
- Quackgrass (Agropyron repens). Abundant in open waste areas over entire U.S.
- Rabbitfoot polypogon (Polypogon monspeliensis). Abundant introduced grass in waste areas over coastal and midwestern U.S.
- Rattail fescue (Festuca myuros). Uncommon introduced grass in open coastal areas of U.S.
- Red lovegrass (Eragrostis oxylepis). Common grass in sandy soils of southern U.S.
- Red fescue (Festuca rubra). Uncommon grass in open moist areas of eastern U.S.
- Redtop (Agrostis gigantea). Abundant grass in cultivation for pastures and lawns in northern U.S.
- Redtop bentgrass (Agrostis alba). Abundant introduced grass in pastures and lawns in northern U.S.
- Reed bentgrass (Calamagrostis inexpansa). Common grass in marshes in northern U.S.
- Reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea). Common grass in moist areas over entire U.S.

- Rescue grass (Bromus catharticus). Frequent grass in pastures and waste areas in southern U.S.
- Rhode Island bentgrass (Agrostis tenius). Abundant grass in lawns & meadows in northern U.S.
- Rice cutgrass (Leersia oryzoides). Uncommon grass in wet and flooded soils of southern U.S.
- Roundseed panic grass (Panicum spaerocarpon). Uncommon grass in sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Running bentgrass (Agrostis stolonifera). Uncommon grass in moist areas on north Atlantic coast.
- Ryebrome (Bromus secalinus). Abundant introduced grass in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Saltgrass (Distichlis spicata). Abundant grass of high saltmarshes in eastern U.S. Tolerates salinity.
- Saltmeadow cordgrass (Spartina patens). Abundant grass of high saltmarshes, meadows, and dunes in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Sand dropseed (Sporobolus crytandrus). Frequent grass in sandy open areas over entire U.S.
- Sand grass (Triplasis purpurea). Common grass in dry sand on east and gulf coasts and midwest. Tolerates drought and some salinity.
- Sandbar (Cenchrus longispinus). Common grass in sandy open areas over entire U.S.
- Sandspur (Cenchrus echinatus). Uncommon tropical grass in open and waste areas in deep south.
- Schrader's rescue grass (Bromus unioloides). Uncommon introduced grass cultivated for winter forage in U.S.
- Sea oats (Uniola paniculata). Uncommon grass of coastal dunes in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity and drought.
- Seashore bluegrass (Poa macrantha). Common grass on sand dunes along Pacific coasts. Tolerates drought.
- Seashore paspalum (Paspalum vaginatum). Frequent grass on seashores and brackish sands in southeast U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Sheep panic grass (Panicum ovinum). Rare grass in open areas in lower Mississippi River valley.
- Shoredune panic grass (Panicum amarulum). Common grass on sandy shores and dunes in southeast U.S.
- Shoregrass (Mononthonchloe littoralis). Abundant grass on mud and sand shores and tidal flats in deep south. Tolerates salinity.
- Sicklegrass (Parapholis incurva). Uncommon introduced grass on mud flats and in salt marshes on east and west coasts. Tolerates salinity.



Silver bluestem (Bothriochloa saccharoides). Uncommon tropical grass in moist areas of Florida and Texas.

Silver hairgrass (Aira caryophylla). Uncommon grass in open dry areas along U.S. coasts.

Slender wheatgrass (Agropyron trachycaulum). Uncommon upland grass in open areas in northern U.S.

Smooth cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora). Abundant grass of eastern saltmarshes. Tolerates salt water and flooding.

Smooth crabgrass (Digitaria ischaemum). Common grass in disturbed soils in eastern U.S.

Smooth creeping lovegrass (Eragrostis hypnoides). Common grass on sandy river banks and wet areas over entire U.S.

Smutgrass (Sporobolus poiretii). Frequent introduced grass on pastures and waste areas in southern U.S.

Soft chess (Bromus mollis). Common introduced grass in waste areas in northern U.S.

Spike bentgrass (Agrostis exarata). Frequent grass in moist open ground in western U.S.

Splithead bluestem (Andropogon ternarius). Uncommon grass in upland areas in southeast U.S.

Spreading witchgrass (Panicum dichotomiflorum). Common grass in open moist sandy areas of eastern U.S.

St. Augustine grass (Stenotaphrum secundatum). Abundant deep south lawn grass.

Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum). Common grass of moist areas in southern U.S.

Tall dropseed (Sporobolus asper). Common grass in prairies and sandy meadows over entire U.S.

Tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea). Frequent cultivated grass of pastures and meadows over entire U.S.

Texas crabgrass (Digitaria texana). Uncommon grass in disturbed soils in south Texas.

Thickspike wheatgrass (Agropyron dasystachyum). Uncommon grass on plains and sandy beaches in western U.S.

Three-awn (Aristida longespica). Uncommon grass in sandy soils in eastern U.S.

Tickle grass (Agrostis hyemalis). Uncommon grass in upland areas in eastern U.S.

Timothy (Phleum pratense). Common cultivated grass in pastures in northern U.S.



- Torpedo grass (Panicum repens). Common grass of freshwater marshes in eastern U.S.
- Tropic dropseed (Sporobolus indicus). Uncommon introduced grass in waste areas in deep south.
- Tropic sprangletop (Leptochloa virgata). Uncommon tropical grass in open areas in deep south.
- Tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa). Common grass of low marshes in Pacific northwest.
- Tumble lovegrass (Eragrostis sessilispica). Uncommon upland grass in sandy prairies in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
- Vasey grass (Paspalum urvillei). Common grass of ditches and waste areas in southern U.S.
- Virginia dropseed (Sporobolus virginicus). Common grass of sandy beaches in eastern U.S.
- Walter's millet (Echinochloa walteri). Common cultivated grass in moist soils in eastern U.S. Grown as waterfowl food.
- Water panic grass (Panicum paludevagum). Common grass in wet places in southern U.S.
- Wedgescale (Sphenopholus intermedia). Common grass in moist woods and thickets over entire U.S.
- Wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium). Uncommon introduced grass cultivated for pastures and rangeland in Pacific northwest.
- White tridens (Tridens albescens). Uncommon grass in plains and open woods in central southwest U. S.
- Whorled dropseed (Sporobolus pyramidatus). Uncommon grass on sandy shores and waste areas in deep south, Texas, and Florida.
- Wild chess (Bromus kalmii). Common grass in dry and sandy soils in northeast U.S.
- Wild rye (Elymus virginicus). Frequent grass in moist areas and low woods over entire U.S.
- Wild timothy (Muhlenbergia racemosa). Frequent grass in most soils over entire U.S. except southeast.
- Witchgrass (Panicum capillare). Frequent upland grass in open waste areas over entire U.S.
- Woolly panic grass (Panicum longinosum). Common grass in sandy pine and oak woods in southeast U.S.
- (Microstegium vimineum). Uncommon introduced grass on shaded banks and roadsides in eastern U.S.
- (Opismenus setarius). Uncommon grass in shaded coastal areas in southeastern U.S.

#### AQUATIC AND LOW MARSH PLANTS

- Alligator weed (Althernanthera philoxeroides). Common freshwater emergent marsh plant in southeastern U.S.
- Arrow arum (Peltandra virginica). Common freshwater interior and coastal emergent plant in eastern U.S.
- Arrowhead (Sagittaria spatulata). Uncommon freshwater emergent plant in eastern U.S. Waterfowl food.
- Awl fruited sedge (Carex stipata). Uncommon plant in swamps and wet meadows over entire U.S.
- Awned cyperus (Cyperus inflexus). Uncommon plant in wet sandy soils over entire U.S. except far west.
- Awned nutsedge (Cyperus aristatus). Uncommon fragrant plant in wet sandy soils over entire U.S. except far west.
- Baldwin spike rush (Eleocharis baldwinii). Uncommon plant in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Baltic rush (Juncus balticus). Uncommon interior U.S. marsh plant in fresh and alkali marshes over entire U.S.
- Bigelow's glasswort (Salicornia bigelowii). Common plant of coastal salt marshes. Tolerates high salinities & tides.
- Black needlerush (Juncus roemerianus). Common brackish to salt marsh plant in eastern U.S.
- Black rush (Juncus gerardi). Uncommon in coastal brackish marshes in northern U.S.
- Black smartweed (Polygonum paranychia). Uncommon plant in moist areas in northern U.S.
- Blunt sedge (Carex tribuloides). Uncommon bright green plant in meadows in Florida, Arizona, and gulf coast.
- Blunt spike rush (Eleocharis obtusa). Uncommon plant in interior freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Broadleaf arrowhead (Sagittaria latifolia). Abundant emergent plant in freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Broadleaf cattail (Typha latifolia). Abundant emergent plant in freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Bushy knotweed (Polygonum ramosissimum). Common plant in saline soils over entire U.S., especially on coasts.
- Cattail sedge (Carex typhina). Uncommon emergent plant in swamps in eastern U.S.
- Chufa (Cyperus esculentus). Frequent plant in freshwater marshes over entire U.S. except west. Abundant in deep south. Cultivated for waterfowl.



- Climbing false buckwheat (Polygonum scandens). Uncommon in open woods and thickets over entire U.S.
- Coarse cyperus (Cyperus odoratus). Uncommon plant in wet soils over entire U.S. except far west.
- Coastal sedge (Carex phyllomanica). Uncommon plant in coastal fresh marshes in east and west coasts.
- Common threesquare (Scirpus americanus). Common emergent plant in interior & coastal fresh, brackish, and salt marshes over entire U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Common spike rush (Eleocharis palustris). Frequent emergent plant in interior and coastal fresh and brackish marshes over entire U.S., primarily northern U.S. Tolerates salinity.
- Crested sedge (Carex cristatella). Uncommon plant in low meadows and thickets in northern U.S.
- Dark green bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens). Common emergent plant in swamps in eastern U.S. Frequent in south along streams.
- Dotted smartweed (Polygonum punctatum). Common plant in freshwater marshes in eastern U.S.
- Dry-spiked sedge (Carex siccata). Uncommon plant in fields and meadows in northern and southwestern U.S.
- Dudley's rush (Juncus dudleyi). Uncommon to common plant in damp soil and open areas over entire U.S.
- Dwarf spike rush (Eleocharis parvula). Uncommon to common emergent plant of coastal and interior fresh and brackish marshes in eastern U.S. Rare on west coast.
- Eel grass (Zostera marina). Common marine submergent in waters adjoining dredged material islands and deposits.
- Erect smartweed (Polygonum erectum). Common plant in dry or moist soils in waste places in eastern U.S.
- European glasswort (Salicornia europaea). Common marsh plant in coastal and interior salt marshes over entire U.S. Tolerates high salinities.
- Fimbry (Fimbristylis castanea). Common in coastal brackish and salt marshes in eastern U.S.
- Fimbristylis (Fimbristylis spadicea). Abundant in interior and coastal fresh and brackish marshes in eastern U.S.
- Flat nutsedge (Cyperus compressus). Uncommon plant in fields and waste places in eastern U.S.
- Flat nutsedge (Cyperus polystachyos). Uncommon plant in wet fields and meadows over entire U.S. except far west.
- Fox sedge (Carex vulpinoidea). Uncommon to common plant in swamps and wet meadows in eastern U.S.

(Sheet 11 of 57)

- Globe nutsedge (Cyperus ovularis). Uncommon plant in fields and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Grassleaf rush (Juncus marginatus). Uncommon plant in grassy areas in eastern U.S.
- Greenish-white sedge (Carex albolutescens). Uncommon plant in wet soil along inland lakes and east and west coasts.
- Hairy fruited sedge (Carex laeviconica). Uncommon in marshes and wet meadows in eastern U.S. and Pacific northwest.
- Hardstem bulrush (Scirpus acutus). Uncommon plant in fresh and brackish marshes over entire U.S.
- Jaumea (Jaumea carnosa). Uncommon plant in coastal salt marshes on west coast.
- Knotted rush (Juncus nodosus). Rare to uncommon in moist areas in northern U.S. and in Nevada.
- Large-headed sedge (Carex macrocephala). Uncommon plant in fresh marshes in western U.S.
- Lady's thumb (Polygonum persicaria). Common introduced plant in waste places over entire U.S.
- Least spike rush (Eleocharis acicularis). Common emergent plant of freshwater marshes in northeastern U.S.
- Lilaeopsis (Lilaeopsis occidentalis). Uncommon creeping plant in mud by rivers, brackish and salt marshes along east and gulf coast.
- Lyngby's sedge (Carex lyngbyei). Common plant in coastal brackish and salt marshes on west coast.
- Manatee grass (Syringodium filiforme). Uncommon marine submergent plant adjoining dredged material islands in southern waters.
- Marsh boltonia (Boltonia asteroides). Common plant in freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Marsh cress (Rorippa islandica). Uncommon introduced plant on wet shores and in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Marsh dayflower (Aneilema keisak). Uncommon reclining plant in freshwater marshes of southeastern U.S.
- Marsh smartweed (Polygonum coccineum). Common emergent plant in freshwater marshes in eastern U.S.
- Marsh pepper (Polygonum hydropiper). Frequent emergent plant in freshwater marshes of eastern U.S.
- Muhlenberg's sedge (Carex muhlenbergii). Uncommon in fields and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Muskingum sedge (Carex muskingumensis). Uncommon in moist woods and thickets in northcentral U.S.



- Naiad (Najas gracillima). Common floating plant in fresh to brackish marshes in eastern U.S. (adjacent to dredged material islands and washing onto islands).
- Narrowleaf arrowhead (Sagittaria rigida). Uncommon emergent plant in fresh marshes of eastern U.S.
- Narrowleaf cattail (Typha angustifolia). Common emergent plant in fresh and brackish coastal marshes of eastern U.S. Also known as saltwater cattail.
- Nodding smartweed (Polygonum lapathifolium). Abundant plant in freshwater marshes and wet ground over entire U.S. Occurs in low meadows.
- Nutsedge (Cyperus articulatus). Uncommon plant in wet fields in eastern U.S.
- Nutsedge (Cyperus linguloris). Uncommon plant in fields and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Nutsedge (Cyperus planifolius). Uncommon plant in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Nutsedge (Cyperus virens). Uncommon plant in wet fields and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Nuttall's sedge (Cyperus filicinis). Uncommon plant in salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Olney's threesquare (Scirpus olneyi). Common plant in brackish marshes in west and midwest. Frequent on west coast. Tolerates some salinity.
- Oneflower nutsedge (Cyperus uniflorus). Uncommon plant in fields & meadows in eastern U.S.
- Pacific sedge (Carex obnupta). Common plant in fresh to brackish marshes on west coast. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Pennsylvania smartweed (Polygonum pennsylvanicum). Common plant in fresh marshes in eastern U.S.
- Pennywort (Hydrocotyle verticillata). Abundant plant in sandy coastal marshes in eastern U.S.
- Pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata). Common emergent plant in freshwater marshes of eastern U.S.
- Pointed sedge (Carex scoparia). Uncommon plant in moist soil in northwestern U.S. and southeastern U.S.
- Porcupine sedge (Corex hystericina). Uncommon plant in swamp and low meadows in eastern and southwestern U.S.
- Prostrate knotweed (Polygonum aviculare). Common plant in sandy soils in fresh and brackish areas over eastern U.S. Frequent on some dredged material islands.

- Purple nutsedge (Cyperus rotundus). Abundant plant in most soils, wet or dry, over entire U.S. except far west.
- Red-rooted sedged (Cyperus erythrorhizos). Common plant in freshwater marshes in eastern U.S. Tolerates flooding in winter only.
- River bulrush (Scirpus fluviatilis). Common plant in freshwater marshes in northeastern U.S. Uncommon in southwest U.S.
- Rush (Juncus coriaceus). Uncommon plant in moist places in northern U.S.
- Sabatia (Sabatia stellaris). Uncommon in coastal brackish and salt marshes of eastern U.S.
- Saltmarsh bulrush (Scirpus maritimus). Uncommon plant in brackish and salt marshes in southeastern U.S.
- Saltmarsh bulrush (Scirpus robustus). Common plant brackish to salt marshes on U.S. Coasts.
- Saltmarsh spike rush (Eleocharis albidia). Uncommon plant in coastal brackish marshes in eastern U.S. Tolerates some salinity.
- Saltwort (Batis maritima). Uncommon plant in coastal salt marshes in southeastern U.S. and California. Tolerates salinity.
- Saltwort (Salsola kali). Common spiny plant on sea beaches on east coast.
- Sand spike rush (Eleocharis montevidensis). Uncommon plant in wet sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Saw grass (Cladium jamaicensis). Abundant emergent plant, in freshwater marshes in Florida. Uncommon to common in rest of southeast U.S.
- Schweinitz's cyperus (Cyperus schweinitzii). Common plant on sandy lake and stream banks in northeastern U.S.
- Sea lavender (Limonium carolinianum). Uncommon plant in coastal salt marshes in southeastern U.S.
- Sea lavender (Limonium nashii). Uncommon plant in coastal salt marshes in eastern U.S.
- Sea lavender (Limonium vulgare). Uncommon plant in coastal salt marshes in eastern U.S.
- Sea lettuce (Ulva lactuca). Common marine submergent washing onto dredged material beaches.
- Seaside arrowgrass (Triglochin maritima). Common fresh to brackish marsh plant in Pacific northwest.
- Sedge (Carex brevior). Uncommon plant in wet fields & meadows over entire U.S.
- Shining cyperus (Cyperus vivularis). Uncommon plant in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Slender rush (Juncus tenuis). Frequent plant in most soils in fields and lawns over entire U.S.



Slender-stemmed cyperus (Cyperus lupulinus). Uncommon plant in wet soils in eastern U.S.

Slough sedge (Carex trichocarpa). Common in interior marshes and wet meadows in northern U.S.

Smartweed (Polygonum argyrocoleon). Uncommon plant in wet soils in eastern U.S.

Soft rush (Juncus effusus). Frequent to abundant freshwater marsh plant in southeastern U.S.

Softstem bulrush (Scirpus validus). Common freshwater marsh plant over entire U.S.

Southern arrowgrass (Triglochin striata). Uncommon freshwater marsh plant in southeast U.S.

Southern bulrush (Scirpus californicus). Uncommon to common marsh plant over entire U.S.

Southern smartweed (Polygonum densiflorum). Frequent plant in freshwater marshes in eastern U.S.

Spike rush (Eleocharis calva). Uncommon plant in fresh and brackish marshes over entire U.S.

Spike rush (Eleocharis halophila). Uncommon plant in fresh and brackish marshes over entire U.S.

Straw-colored cyperus (Cyperus strigosus). Common plant in moist meadows, swamps, and along streams in eastern U.S.

Straw sedge (Carex tenera). Uncommon in woods in northern U.S. and California.

Toad rush (Juncus bufonis). Frequent plant in wet soils, old ponds, stream banks, and roadsides over entire U.S.

Toothed cyperus (Cyperus dentatus). Uncommon plant in sandy swamps and on shores on east coast.

Tule cattail (Typha domingensis). Uncommon emergent plant in freshwater marshes in southeastern U.S. and California.

Water horehound (Lycopus americanus). Frequent in wet soils over entire U.S.

Water horehound (Lycopus rubellus). Frequent in wet soils in eastern U.S.

Water hyssop (Bacopa monnieri). Uncommon in coastal fresh and brackish marshes in southeastern U.S.

Water smartweed (Polygonum amphibium). Common floating emergent plant in interior freshwater marshes over entire U.S.

Water parsnip (Sium suave). Uncommon emergent plant in wet places and muddy banks over entire U.S.



- Water pennywort (Hydrocotyle bonariensis). Common plant in sandy wet areas on eastern & gulf coasts. Tolerates salinity.
- Water plantain (Alisma plantago-aquatica). Common emergent plant in interior freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Water plantain (Alisma subcordatum). Uncommon emergent plant in freshwater marshes over entire U.S.
- Water primrose (Jussiaea repens). Abundant floating emergent plant in interior freshwater marshes in southeastern U.S.
- Water ptilimnium (Ptilimnium capillaceum). Uncommon plant in fresh and brackish marshes in eastern U.S.
- Water sedge (Carex emoryi). Uncommon emergent plant in swamps and along streams in northern and southwestern U.S.
- Water starwort (Callitriche fassettii). Uncommon floating submergent in freshwater streams and marshes in eastern U.S.
- Water starwort (Callitriche heterophylla). Common floating submergent in freshwater marshes and lakes in northern U.S.
- White-topped umbrella grass (Dichromena colorata). Uncommon plant in moist sandy soil in eastern U.S. Occurs in tropics.
- Widgeongrass (Ruppia maritima). Common in coastal fresh and brackish marshes over entire U.S. Cultivated as waterfowl food.
- Woody glasswort (Salicornia virginica). Frequent plant in coastal salt marshes over entire U.S.
- Wool grass (Scirpus cyperinus). Common plant in swamps and sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Woolly sedge (Carex lanuginosa). Uncommon plant in swamps and wet meadows.
- Yellow cyperus (Cyperus iria). Uncommon introduced plant in waste places and swamps in eastern U.S.
- Yellow-fruited sedge (Carex annectans). Uncommon plant in fields in northeastern U.S.

#### HERBS

- Ageratum (Eupatorium coelestinum). Common stout herb in moist soil in eastern U. S.
- Air jam (Dioscorea bulbifera). Uncommon twining herb in moist thicket in deep south.
- Alsike clover (Trifolium hybridum). Common cultivated herb in pastures and fields in southeastern U. S.
- Alyssum (Alyssum alyssoides). Uncommon introduced herb in waste areas in northeastern U. S.

- American brooklime (Veronica americana). Uncommon herb in swamps and streams in northern U. S.
- American nightshade (Solanum americanum). Common herb in waste areas in eastern U. S.
- American sea rocket (Cakile edentula). Common herb on sandy shores throughout entire U. S. Tolerates slight salinity.
- American snoutbean (Rhynchosia americana). Common twining herb in dry sandy soil in eastern U. S.
- Anemone (Anemone canadensis). Uncommon stout herb in wet areas in northern U. S.
- Annual saltmarsh aster (Aster subulatus). Uncommon herb on wet sandy shores, islands, and salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Arrowleaf false mallow (Sida rhombifolia). Uncommon erect herb in wet areas in southeastern U. S.
- Asian dayflower (Commelina communis). Common introduced procumbent herb in moist soils in southeastern U. S.
- Aster (Aster ontariensis). Uncommon erect herb in moist soils in northern U. S.
- Aster (Aster simplex). Uncommon herb in moist soils in eastern U. S.
- Aster (Aster subulatus). Common fleshy herb in salt marshes on east coast.
- Aster (Aster vinosus). Common to frequent herb in moist soils in eastern U. S.
- Avens (Geum laciniatum). Common small herb in swamps and wet areas in northern U. S.
- Bay bean (Canavalia maritima). Uncommon herb in moist sandy soils in southeastern U. S.
- Beach evening primrose (Oenothera drummondii). Frequent herb sandy shores and islands in eastern U. S. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Beach ground cherry (Physalis viscosa). Uncommon small herb in wet sandy soils in eastern U. S.
- Beach heather (Hudsonia tomentosa). Uncommon dense herb on sand shores and in pine barrens in eastern and across northern U. S.
- Beach orache (Atriplex arenaria). Common silvery bushy herb of sea beaches on east coast.
- Beach pea (Lathyrus japonicus). Common legume on sandy shores on east and gulf coasts.
- Beach sand spurry (Spergularia macrotheca). Common spring herb on wet sandy shores on east and gulf coasts.



- Bedstraw (Galium palustre). Common trailing clinging herb in most soils in eastern U. S.
- Beggartick (Bidens frondosa). Common erect herb in moist soils in eastern U. S.
- Beggartick (Bidens pilosa). Uncommon herb in moist waste places in eastern U. S.
- Berlandier amaranth (Amaranthus berlandieri). Uncommon branching herb in moist soils in deep south soils.
- Bessey's gerardia (Gerardia tenuifolia). Uncommon slender herb in dry woods and thickets in northeastern U. S.
- Bird pepper (Capsicum annuum). Uncommon small herb in moist soils in deep south and Texas.
- Birdsfoot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus). Uncommon introduced procumbent herb in waste areas in northeastern U. S.
- Bitter cress (Cardamine pennsylvanica). Uncommon in swamps and wet areas in eastern U. S.
- Bitter sneezeweed (Helemium amarum). Common to abundant stout bitter herb in waste areas and pastures in southeastern U. S.
- Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens). Uncommon viny herb in rich soils in northern U. S.
- Black medic (Medicago lupulina). Frequent small herb in moist soils in eastern U. S.
- Black mustard (Brassica nigra). Common herb in wet soils in northern U. S.
- Black nightshade (Solanum nigrum). Uncommon small herb in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Bloodleaf (Iresine rhizomatosa). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Blue curl (Trichostema suffrutescens). Uncommon branched herb in dry sandy areas along east coast.
- Blue flag (Iris virginica). Uncommon fleshy stout herb with showy flowers in moist sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Blue pea (Clitoria ternalea). Uncommon introduced legume with showy flowers in Florida.
- Blue vervain (Verbena hastata). Common stiff erect herb in moist soils and waste areas throughout U.S.
- Bluntpod bundleflower (Desmanthus obtusus). Common herb in dry soils in southwestern U.S. & Texas.
- Bog-hemp (Boerhmeria cylindrica). Frequent rough herb in moist soils over eastern U.S. to Kansas.

(Sheet 18 of 57)



- Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum). Common erect herb in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Bouncing betty (Saponaria officinalis). Uncommon introduced herb with showy flower clusters in northern U.S.
- Brass button (Cotula coronopifolia).
- Bristleleaf dogweed (Dyssodia tenuiloba). Uncommon erect herb in moist soils and waste places in eastern U.S.
- Bristly crowfoot (Ranunculus pennsylvanicus). Uncommon erect branching herb in wet open areas in northern U. S.
- Broadpetal strawberry (Fragria virginiana). Common small herb in moist rich areas in eastern U.S.
- Brown-eyed susan (Rudbeckia hirta). Uncommon herb with showy flowers in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Buckthorn plantain (Plantago aristata). Abundant dark green herb in dry soils throughout entire U.S.
- Bull thistle (Carduus lanceolatus). Common spiny herb in moist soils throughout U.S.
- Bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare). Common spiny herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Bundleflower (Desmanthus virgatus). Common branching herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Bur clover (Medicago polymorpha). Common introduced herb in waste places and meadows in eastern U.S.
- Bur cucumber (Sicyos angulatus). Uncommon viney herb in moist areas in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Butter and eggs (Linaria vulgaris). Common introduced herb in fields and waste areas over entire U.S. except far west.
- Buttercup (Ranunculus scellaratus). Common stout herb in swamps and wet ditches over entire U.S. Abundant along coasts.
- Caesar weed (Urena lobota).
- California figwort (Scrophularia californica). Uncommon strong-smelling herb in open woods and thickets in western U.S.
- Camphorweed (Heterotheca subaxillaris). Frequent herb in sandy coastal soils in eastern U.S.
- Camphor daisy (Machaeranthera phyllocephala). Common stout herb with showy flowers in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense). Abundant spiny thistle in moist to wet soils throughout entire U.S.

- Canadian sand spurry (Spergularia canadensis). Common prostrate small herb in muddy soils in northern U. S.
- Candyflower (Montia sibirica). Uncommon dense herb in wet places in northern U. S. Prefers cold climates.
- Canela (Pluchea purpurascens). Uncommon purplish herb in swamps and wet areas in eastern U. S.
- Cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis). Common erect robust herb with showy flowers in moist to wet soils in eastern U. S.
- Carpetweed (Mollugo verticillata). Common prostrate herb in waste places and cultivated fields over entire U. S., especially southeastern U. S.
- Carolina geranium (Geranium carolinianum). Frequent low herb in sandy soils in southeastern U. S.
- Carolina mallow (Modiola carolina). Common branched herb with showy flowers in low grounds in southeastern U. S.
- Carolina phyllanthus (Phyllanthus carolinensis). Uncommon wiry herb in sandy or gravelly soil in eastern U. S.
- Carolina wolfberry (Lycium carolinianum). Common introduced herb on thickets and waste areas in eastern U. S. to Kansas.
- Castor bean (Ricinus communis). Common erect herb in waste places in southeastern U. S. Cultivated as ornamental and medicinal plants.
- Catchfly (Silene cserei). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U. S.
- Cathedral bells (Kalanchoe pinnata). Uncommon tropical fleshy herb in sandy soils in Florida.
- Catnip (Nepeta cataria). Common herb in moist soils in northern U. S.
- Chinese mustard (Brassica juncea). Common herb in moist soils in northern U. S.
- Chisme (Portulaca mundula). Uncommon prostrate herb in fields and waste areas in southern U. S.
- Clammyweed (Polanisia dodecandra). Uncommon branching herb in dry soils over entire U. S.
- Clammyweed (Polanisia graveolens). Common branching herb on sandy and gravelly shores over entire U. S.
- Clearweed (Pilea pumila). Common erect herb in shaded swamps and low areas in eastern U. S. to Kansas.
- Cleavers (Galium aparine). Common clinging herb in moist soils in eastern U. S., especially in north central states.
- Climbing hempweed (Mikania scandens). Uncommon twining herb in swamps and moist soils in eastern U. S.



- Coast bedstraw (Galium hispidulum). Uncommon clinging herb in moist sandy soils in eastern U. S.
- Coast brookweed (Samolus ebracteatus). Uncommon erect herb in swamps, brooks, and brackish marshes near coasts over entire U. S.
- Coast milkweed (Asclepias lanceolata). Common simple herb in swamps and coastal soils in eastern U. S.
- Coffee senna (Cassia occidentalis). Common branched erect herb in waste places in eastern U. S. Abundant in deep south.
- Cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium). Abundant shrubby herb in fields and waste areas in eastern U. S., especially southeast.
- Common burdock (Arctium minus). Common introduced small herb in waste places over entire U. S.
- Common chickweed (Stellaria media). Abundant small herb in fields and waste areas in eastern U. S., especially south.
- Common chicory (Cichorium intybus). Frequent branched herb in waste areas and fields throughout U. S.
- Common dandelion (Taroxacum officinale). Abundant small herb in lawns, pastures, and waste areas throughout entire U. S.
- Common frogfruit (Phylla modiflora). Common erect herb in low wet areas in Texas.
- Common milkweed (Asclepias syriaca). Frequent erect herb in moist soils in eastern U. S., especially northern U. S.
- Common motherwort (Leonurus cardiaca).
- Common mullein (Verbascum thapsus). Abundant erect stout herb in fields and waste areas over northern U. S.
- Common pigweed (Amaranthus hybridus). Frequent bushy herb in moist rich soils in eastern U. S.
- Common plantain (Plantago major). Abundant low herb in moist soils in waste areas and lawns throughout entire U. S.
- Common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia). Abundant erect herb in moist sandy soils throughout entire U. S.
- Common sowthistle (Sonchus oleraceus). Abundant introduced leafy herb in fields and waste places over entire U. S.
- Common sunflower (Helianthus annuus). Common erect herb in moist soils throughout entire U. S.
- Common tansy (Tanacetum vulgare). Frequent herb in moist soils eastern U. S.
- Common vetch (Vicia sativa). Common legume in waste places and cultivated for forage and soil conservation over entire U. S.

- Common wintercress (Barbarea vulgaris). Common branching leafy herb in waste areas over entire U. S.
- Common wormwood (Artemisia absinthium). Frequent shrubby herb in waste areas over entire U. S.
- Coral bean (Erythrina herbacea). Uncommon branched herb in upland soils in southeastern U. S.
- Coreopsis (Coreopsis lanceolata). Common erect herb with showy flowers in most soils in northeastern U. S. to Michigan.
- Corn salad (Valerianella stenocarpa). Uncommon erect herb in prairies and woodlands in central U. S.
- Corpus Christi fleabane (Erigeron myrionactus). Uncommon herb with showy flowers in moist soils in Texas.
- Cow cress (Lepidium campestre). Common herb in waste areas and fields over northern U. S. to Virginia.
- Cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum). Common very stout herb in moist soils throughout entire U. S. except deep south.
- Cow pea (Vigna luteola). Frequent cultivated legume in most soils in southeastern U. S.
- Crab's eye (Abrus precatorius).
- Creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens). Common prostrate herb in moist sandy soils of eastern U. S.
- Creeping charlie (Glechoma hederacea). Common leafy herb in waste areas, woods, and thickets over entire U. S. except deep south.
- Creeping cucumber (Melothria pendula). Uncommon viney herb in thickets in eastern U. S.
- Croton (Croton punctatus). Uncommon branched herb in dry soil in eastern U. S.
- Crow poison (Northoscordum bivalve). Uncommon bulbous herb in sandy soils in eastern U. S. to Nebraska.
- Cudweed (Gnaphalium falcatum). Uncommon pubescent herb in dry soils in eastern U. S.
- Cudweed (Gnaphalium pensilvanicum). Uncommon herb in dry open areas in eastern U. S.
- Curly dock (Rumex crispus). Frequent erect stout herb in moist soils in eastern U. S.
- Cut-leaved evening primrose (Oenothera laciniata). Common procumbent herb in sandy dry soils in eastern U. S.
- Dahlbergia (Dahbergia ecastoyshyllum).



- Daisy fleabane (Erigeron annuus). Abundant erect herb with showy flower clusters in fields over eastern U. S. to Missouri.
- Daisy fleabane (Erigeron quercifolius). Uncommon erect herb in fields and waste areas over eastern U. S.
- Daisy fleabane (Erigeron strigosus). Common erect herb in fields over entire U. S.
- Dalea (Dalea emarginata). Uncommon shrubby herb on prairies in central U. S.
- Dayflower (Commelina diffusa). Uncommon herb in moist areas in eastern U. S.
- Dayflower (Commelina erecta). Uncommon herb in marshes and low areas in southeastern U. S.
- Daylily (Hemerocallis fulva). Uncommon herb with showy flowers in most soils in eastern U. S. Common in cultivation.
- Deer pea vetch (Vicia ludoviciana). Common legume in moist soils from Texas to Florida.
- Desert Christmas cactus (Opuntia leptocaulis). Uncommon fleshy herb in dry sandy soils in Texas and southwest U. S.
- Ditch stonecrop (Penthorum sedoides). Uncommon erect branched herb in ditches and swamps in eastern U. S. to Kansas.
- Dog fennel (Eupatorium capillifolium). Abundant erect fine-leaved herb in fields and wasteplaces on southeastern U. S.
- Dog fennel (Eupatorium compositifolium). Common erect fine-leaved herb in waste areas in Florida.
- Douglas's aster (Aster subspicatus). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in northeastern U. S.
- Downy ground cherry (Physalis pubescens). Uncommon low herb in sandy soil in eastern U. S.
- Drummond skullcap (Scutellaria drummondii). Uncommon hirsute herb in dry shady soils in Texas.
- Dwarf dalea (Dalea nana). Uncommon shrubby herb in dry soils in central U.S.
- East coast prickly pear cactus (Opuntia compressa). Uncommon fleshy herb in dry sandy soils along east coast.
- Ebony spleenwort (Asplenium platyneuron). Uncommon creeping plant on banks in alkaline soils in eastern U.S.
- Elephant's foot (Elephantopus coelestium). Uncommon erect herb in dry woods in eastern U.S.
- Elephant's foot (Elephantopus nudatus). Uncommon erect stout herb in sandy woods in southeastern U.S.

- English plantain (Plantago lanceolata). Common introduced herb in fields and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- European bassia (Bassia hirsuta). Uncommon introduced pubescent herb in waste areas in Massachusetts and New Jersey.
- European sea rocket (Cakile maritima). Common herb on sea beaches on east and west coasts. Tolerates some salinity.
- Evening primrose (Oenothera biennis). Frequent erect stout herb in dry soils in eastern U.S. to Minnesota.
- Evening primrose (Oenothera fruticosa). Uncommon erect herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Evening primrose (Oenothera parviflora). Uncommon erect herb in dry soil in northern U.S.
- False dandelion (Agoseris heterophylla). Uncommon tufted herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- False dandelion (Pyrrhopappus carolinianus). Uncommon leafy herb in dry fields in southeastern U.S.
- False dragonhead (Physostegia formosior). Uncommon erect herb in moist soils in northern U.S.
- False indigo (Amorpha fruticosa). Common shrubby herb along streams in eastern U.S.
- False loosestrife (Ludwigia palustris). Frequent procumbent herb in muddy ditches and swamps in eastern U.S. and California.
- False mallow (Sida acuta). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- False mallow (Sida ciliaris). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- False pennywort (Dichondra carolinensis). Common low creeping herb in sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- False pimpernel (Lindernia dubia). Uncommon shrubby herb in swamps and wet soils in eastern U.S.
- False Solomon's seal (Smilacina racemosa). Uncommon leafy herb in moist shaded woods and thickets in northeastern U.S. to Georgia.
- False Solomon's seal (Smilacina stellata). Uncommon leafy herb in moist soil in eastern U.S. including parts of deep south.
- Fascicled agalinis (Agalinis fasciculata). Uncommon fine-leaved herb in marshes in southeastern U.S.
- Fiddle dock (Rumex pulcher). Common erect branched herb in waste places in southeastern U.S.
- Field daisy (Crysanthemum leucanthemum). Uncommon branched herb with showy flowers in dry soils in northeastern U.S.

(Sheet 24 of 57)



- Field mint (Mentha arvensis). Common fragrant herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense). Common introduced erect herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Field sowthistle (Sonchus arvensis). Common leafy herb in fields and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Figwort (Scrophularia marilandica). Uncommon smelly herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Fireweed (Erechtites hieracifolia). Frequent erect herb in sandy soils in eastern U.S., including sea beaches.
- Five-finger cinquefoil (Potentilla norvegica). Common, erect, stout herb in dry soil over entire U.S.
- Flax (Linum alatum). Uncommon slender herb in waste places and fields over entire U.S.
- Fleabane (Erigeron philadelphicus). Uncommon slender herb in fields and woods throughout U.S.
- Florida bloodleaf (Iresine celosia). Uncommon herb in sandy soils in Florida.
- Florida bluehearts (Buchnera floridana). Uncommon rough hirsute herb in sandy soils in Florida.
- Florida flaveria (Flaveria floridana). Uncommon erect herb in sandy soils in Florida and deep south.
- Florida pellitory (Parietaria floridana). Uncommon simple herb in dry sandy soils in Florida and deep south.
- Florida prickly pear cactus (Opuntia stricta). Uncommon fleshy herb in dry sandy soils in Florida.
- Flowering straws (Lygodesmia aphylla). Uncommon branched stiff herb in dry soils in northcentral U.S.
- Forget-me-not (Myosotis laxa). Common small herb in brooks and wet muddy areas in eastern U.S. to Tennessee.
- Four o'clock (Mirabilis nyctaginea). Common cultivated herb in lawns and flower gardens in dry soils over entire U.S.
- Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea). Frequent introduced stout erect herb in dry soils in northeastern U.S.
- Fringed loosestrife (Lysimachia ciliata). Common erect herb in moist thickets over entire U.S.
- Froelichia (Froelichia floridana). Common erect hairy herb in dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Frogfruit (Lippia lanceolata). Common erect branched herb in wet areas in southeastern U.S.

- Frost aster (Aster pilosus). Uncommon herb in dry soils in eastern U. S.
- Galactia (Galactia macreei). Common prostrate herb in dry sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- Galinsoga (Galinsoga ciliata). Common introduced branching herb in waste areas throughout U.S.
- Garden asparagus (Asparagus officinalis). Common cultivated herb in dry to moist soils throughout U.S.
- Gaura (Gaura angustifolia). Uncommon erect branched herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Germander (Teucrium canadense). Common erect simple herb in moist thickets and marshes in eastern U.S.
- Giant chickweed (Myosoton aquaticum). Uncommon herb in moist to wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Giant goldenrod (Solidago gigantea). Common erect branched herb with showy flowers in dry soils in eastern U.S. to plains states.
- Giant ragweed (Ambrosia trifida). Common in all moist waste areas.
- Giant vetch (Vicia gigantea). Uncommon cultivated legume in most soils over entire U.S.
- Glandular croton (Croton glandulosus). Common silvery branched herb in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Globe berry (Ibervillea tripartita).
- Goat's beard (Tragopogon dubius). Common introduced branched erect herb in fields and waste areas over northern U.S.
- Goat's beard (Tragopogon major). Common introduced erect herb in fields and waste areas over northern U.S.
- Golden ragwort (Senecio glabellus). Uncommon woolly herb in swamps and wet places over southern U.S.
- Goldenrod (Solidago racemosa). Uncommon erect simple herb on river banks in northeastern U.S.
- Goldenrod (Solidago rugosa). Abundant hirsute erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Goldenrod (Solidago tenuifolia). Uncommon erect herb in dry sandy soil in eastern U.S.
- Gorse (Ulex europaeus). Uncommon introduced spiny branched herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Gray nicker bean (Caesalpinia crista). Uncommon branched herb in dry soils in Texas and plains areas.

(Sheet 26 of 57)



- Great lobelia (Lobelia syphilitica). Frequent stout leafy herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Great willow-herb (Epilobium angustifolium). Common erect stout herb in dry soils over northern U.S.
- Green dragon (Arisaema dracontium). Uncommon herb in moist shaded woods in eastern U.S.
- Green pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus). Common stout erect herb in waste areas throughout U.S.
- Green-thread (Thelesperma filifolium). Uncommon branched herb in dry soils in central and southwestern U.S.
- Groundnut (Apios americana). Common climbing herb in moist soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Hairy flowered spiderwort (Tradescantia hirsutiflora). Uncommon procumbent herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Hammerwort (Parietaria pensylvanica). Common reclining herb on dry banks in northeastern U.S.
- Harebell (Componula rotundifolia). Common herb with showy flowers in moist meadows over northern U.S. and California.
- Hawksbeard (Crepsis capillaris). Common whorled-leaf herb in fields and waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Heartleaf nettle (Urtica chamaedryoides). Common stinging herb in thickets and open woods in eastern U.S.
- Hedge hyssop (Gratiola neglecta). Uncommon erect herb in wet areas in eastern U.S.
- Heliotrope (Heliotropium angiospermum). Uncommon branched herb in wet sandy soils and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Heliotrope (Heliotropium polyphyllum). Uncommon branched herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Hemlock parsley (Conioselinum pacificum). Uncommon leafy herb in swamps and wet areas in Pacific northwest.
- Herb-robert (Geranium robertianum). Common low branching herb in moist areas in northern U.S.
- Hoary alyssum (Berteroa incana). Common erect branched herb in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Honewort (Cryptotaenia canadensis). Uncommon erect branching herb in woods in central U.S.
- Hooker's evening primrose (Oenothera hookeri). Uncommon herb in dry soils in western U.S.
- Horsecrippler cactus (Echinocactus texensis). Common fleshy herb in dry sandy soils in Texas and southwest U.S.

- Horsemint (Monarda punctata). Common pubescent branched herb in dry fields in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Horse nettle (Solanum carolinense). Frequent small branched herb in waste areas and moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Horseweed (Conyza canadensis). Frequent erect herb in dry sandy soils on east & gulf coasts. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Horseweed fleabone (Erigeron canadensis). Frequent branched herb in fields and waste areas throughout U.S.
- Illinois bundleflower (Desmanthus illinoensis). Uncommon branched shrub in fields and dry soils in northern U.S.
- Indian basket (Gaillardia pulchella). Common branched herb with showy flowers in dry sandy soils on east and gulf coasts. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Indian hemp (Apocynum cannabinum). Uncommon in moist sandy soils in northeastern U.S.
- Ironweed (Veronia altissima). Common procumbent herb in brooks and swamps over entire U.S.
- Joe-pye-weed (Eupatorium maculatum). Abundant stout erect herb in moist soils in southeastern U.S.
- Jointweed (Polygonella articulata). Common wiry herb on sandy coastal and Great Lakes shores in eastern U. S.
- June bean (Canavalia maritima). Uncommon herb in moist sandy soils on east and west coasts.
- Karnes sensitivebriar (Schrankia lalidens). Uncommon branched herb in dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Kidder daisy (Aphanostephus kidderi). Uncommon erect branched herbs in dry soils in central and southern U.S.
- Kidneyleaf buttercup (Ranunculus abortivus). Common branched herb in woods and moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Kitchen sorrel (Rumex acetosa). Frequent introduced erect leafy herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Knotweed leafflower (Phyllanthus polygonoides). Uncommon slender erect herb in sandy soil in eastern U.S.
- Ladies' tresses (Spilanthes americana). Frequent branched herb in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Lady's sorrel (Oxalis europaea). Common introduced low branching herb in woods, fields, and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Lambsquarters (Chenopodium album). Abundant branched erect herb in fields and waste areas throughout U.S.



- Lance-leaved loosestrife (Lysimachia hybrida). Uncommon erect branched herb in waste areas, fields, and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Late flowering thoroughwort (Eupatorium serotinum). Common branched herb in moist soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Lazy daisy (Aphanostephus skirrhobosis). Uncommon erect branched herb in dry soils in southwestern U. S. and Texas.
- Lead plant (Amorpha herbacea). Common bushy herb in dry soils in central and southwestern U. S.
- Leafy-bracted beggartick (Bidens comosa). Common erect branched herb in wet soils.
- Leavenworth vetch (Vicia leavenworthii). Uncommon cultivated legume in most soils in southeastern U. S.
- Lesser ladies' tresses (Spilanthes ovalis). Common branching herb in wet soils in eastern U. S.
- Liverleaf (Hepatica acutiloba). Uncommon leafy herb in woods in northeastern U. S. to Minnesota.
- Loosestrife (Lythrum alatum). Common erect herb in moist areas in northeastern U. S.
- Loosestrife (Lythrum lanceolatum). Common erect herb in moist areas in southeastern U. S.
- Low poppymallow (Callirhoe involucrata). Uncommon leafy herb with showy flowers in dry soil in central U. S.
- Madagascar periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus).
- Mac-dog skullcap (Scutellaria lateriflora). Common erect leafy herb in wet places in eastern U. S.
- Mallow (Malvoviscus arboreus). Uncommon shrubby herb with showy flowers in waste areas in eastern U. S.
- Manzella coreopsis (Coreopsis cardaminaefolia). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in southern U. S.
- Maritime pinweed (Lechea maritima). Uncommon tufted stout herb on sandy sea-shores in eastern U. S.
- Marsh bedstraw (Galvin obtusum). Common clinging herb in wet soils in eastern U. S.
- Marsh cleavers (Galvim tinctorium). Common clinging herb in wet soils in northeastern U. S.
- Marsh fleabane (Pluchea camphorota). Frequent branched herb in salt marshes on east and gulf coasts. Tolerates some salinity.

- Marsh marigold (Caltha biflora). Uncommon stout herb in swamps and meadows in northeastern U.S.
- Marsh monkey flower (Mimulus guttatus). Uncommon stout simple herb in wet meadows in California, New York, and Connecticut.
- Marsh skullcap (Scutellaria galericulata). Uncommon erect leafy herb in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Marsh vetchling (Lathyrus palustris). Common twining legume in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Masterwort (Heracleum maximum). Common stout herb in moist soil in northeastern U.S.
- Mat bluets (Hedyotis humifusa). Uncommon branched erect herb in wet open areas in eastern U.S.
- Mayweed (Antheneis cotula). Common smelly branched herb in fields and waste areas over entire U.S.
- Meadow goldenrod (Solidago canadensis). Frequent erect herb in meadows and fields over entire U.S.
- Mexican tea (Chenopodium ambrosoides). Common branched herb in waste places over entire U.S.
- Milk purslane (Euphorbia supina). Uncommon erect slender herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Milk vetch (Astragalus canadensis). Uncommon branched herb along streams in northern U.S.
- Milkweed (Asclepias oenotheroides). Uncommon simple herb in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Mock pennyroyal (Hedeoma hispida). Common erect branched herb in dry plains in central U.S.
- Monkey ear (Mimulus ringens). Common erect 4-sided herb in swamps and along streams in northern U.S.
- Mouse ear (Cerastium brachypodium). Common tufted herb in dry soil in central U.S.
- Mouse-ear chickweed (Cerastium vulgatum). Common introduced tufted herb in fields and woods over entire U.S.
- Musk thistle (Carduus nutans). Common spiny branched introduced herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Naked prairie-coneflower (Ratibida peduncularis). Common rough branched herb in dry prairies in central U.S.
- Neptunia (Neptunia lutea).
- New England aster (Aster novae-angliae). Common stout erect leafy herb with showy flowers in fields and swamps in northern U.S.

(Sheet 30 of 57)



- Night-flowering catchfly (Silene noctiflora). Common stout erect herb in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara). Common low herb in marshy areas in eastern U.S.
- Nightshade (Solanum gracile). Uncommon low herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Nipplehead cactus (Mammillaria guncmifera). Common fleshy herb in dry sandy soils in Texas and southeast.
- Nodding beggartick (Bidens arnua). Common erect branched herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Nodding bluets (Hedyotis subviscosa). Common branched erect herb in wet open areas in eastern U.S.
- Northern bedstraw (Galium boreale). Common clinging herb in moist areas in northern U.S.
- Northern dune tansy (Tanacetum douglasii). Uncommon stout herb with showy flowers in moist soil in northern U.S.
- Northern silene (Stellaria calycantha). Uncommon procumbent herb in wet waste areas in northern U.S.
- Nuttall (Trepocarpus arethusae).
- Old-man-in-the-spring (Senecio vulgaris). Common branched herb in waste areas and cultivated soils in northern U.S.
- Orange hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum). Common hirsute tufted herb in fields, woods, and roadsides in northeastern U.S.
- Ox-eye (Heliopsis helianthoides). Common branched herb with showy flowers in open areas in northern U.S. and Florida.
- Pacific marsh cinquefoil (Potentilla pacifica). Common branched procumbent herb in sandy soil on Pacific coast.
- Pacific water parsley (Denanthe sarmentosa). Uncommon slender herb in wet areas and swamps in western U.S.
- Paintbrush owl-clover (Orthocarpus castillyoides). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in western U.S.
- Pale goosefoot (Chenopodium albesens). Uncommon branched dense herb in dry soils and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Palmer amaranth (Amarathus palmeri). Uncommon erect branched herb in dry soils in southwestern U.S. and northeastern U.S.
- Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa). Common leafy branching herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Partridge pea (Cassia fasciculata). Frequent branched legume with showy flowers in dry soils in southeastern U.S. Cultivated for wildfowl food.

- Passion flower (Passiflora lutea). Uncommon viney herb in thickets and dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Patience dock (Rumex patientia). Common simple erect herb in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Pea (Daubentonia punicea).
- Pearly everlasting (Anaphalis margaritacea). Uncommon woolly whitish herb in dry soils in northern U.S.
- Pellitory (Parietaria praetermissa). Uncommon slender herb in dry soils in northern U.S.
- Pencil flower (Stylosanthes viscosa). Uncommon wiry branched herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Peppergrass (Lepidium densiflorum). Common introduced basal-leaved herb in dry soils in northern U.S.
- Pickpocket (Capsilla bursa-pastoris). Frequent introduced basal-leaved herb in waste areas and fields over northern U.S.
- Pineapple weed (Matricaria matricarioides). Common leafy herb in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Pink purslane (Portulaca pilosa). Uncommon hirsute spreading herb in dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Pinweed (Stipulicida setacea). Frequent tufted, branching herb in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Plains coreopsis (Coreopsis tinctoria). Frequent branched herb with showy flowers in moist soils in central U.S.
- Plains gaura (Gaura brachycarpa). Common erect branched herb in dry soils in central U.S.
- Plantain (Plantago hybrida). Common small herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Plantain (Plantago rugellii). Common small herb in fields, woods, and waste areas in northern and southcentral U.S.
- Pokeberry (Phytolacca americana). Common red branched herb in waste areas and dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Poor joe (Diodia teres). Uncommon rigid rough branched herb in dry sandy soil over entire U.S. except far west.
- Popinac (Leucaena leucocephala).
- Prairie agalinis (Aralinis heterophylla). Common small branched herb in wet woods and on prairies in southcentral U.S.
- Prairie bluets (Hedyotis nigricans). Common very small herb in dry soil in central U.S.



- Prairie parsley (Polytaenia nuttallii). Uncommon leafy herb in dry soils in central U.S.
- Prickly false mallow (Sida spinosa). Common spiny erect branched herb in waste areas in eastern U.S. to Texas.
- Prickly pear cactus (Opuntia humifusa). Common fleshy herb in dry sandy soils and along coasts and islands in southern U.S.
- Prickly sowthistle (Sonchus asper). Common erect leafy herb in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Prostrate starwort (Stellaria prostrata). Uncommon prostrate weak herb in fields and moist areas in eastern U.S.
- Purple agalinis (Aglinis purpurea). Common branched slender herb in moist fields and meadows in eastern U.S. to Missouri.
- Purple cudweed (Gnaphalium purpureum). Uncommon rough erect herb in dry sandy soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Purslane (Portulaca oleracea). Common prostrate branching herb in fields and waste areas over entire U.S.
- Purslane speedwell (Veronica peregrina). Common branched herb in moist areas and cultivated fields over entire U.S.
- Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota). Frequent branched herb with showy flowers in fields and waste areas over entire U.S.
- Rabbitfoot clover (Trifolium arvense). Common branched herb in fields and waste areas in eastern U.S. to Missouri.
- Rabbit tobacco (Gnaphalium obtusifolium). Common erect branched herb in dry open areas in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Ragwort (Senecio imparipinnatus). Uncommon branched herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Rattlebean (Sesbania drummondii). Uncommon branched legume in moist soils in southeastern U.S.
- Rattlebox (Crotalaria mucronata). Uncommon branched legume in dry open areas in southeastern U.S.
- Red clover (Trifolium pratense). Frequent branched herb with showy flowers in fields and waste areas in eastern and northern U.S.
- Red seeded plantain (Plantago rhodosperma). Uncommon small herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Red spiderling (Boerhaavia coccinea).
- Resinweed (Grindela integrifolia). Uncommon branched erect herb with showy flowers in dry soils in eastern U.S. to Texas.
- Retama (Parkinsonia aculeata).

- Rhombic evening primrose (Oenothera rhombipetala). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils and on prairies in central U.S.
- Richardia (Richardia brasiliensis).
- Ridgeseed spurge (Euphorbia glyptosperma). Common branched prostrate herb in sandy soils in eastern U.S. to Texas.
- Rio Grande phlox (Phlox glabriflora). Uncommon erect herb with showy flowers in sandy soils in Texas.
- Rose pink (Sabatia campestris). Common branched 4-angled herb on prairies and in dry soils in central U.S.
- Rouge plant (Rivina humilis). Uncommon herb in sandy soils in Florida.
- Rough avens (Geum virginianum). Common branched stout low herb in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Rough hedge nettle (Stachys hispida). Common erect rough hirsute herb in moist soil in eastern U.S. to Minnesota.
- Round copperleaf (Acalypha radians). Uncommon copper-colored herb in dry woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Roundleaf scuefpea (Psoralea rhombifolia). Uncommon branched herb in dry soils in central U.S.
- Sabatia (Sabatia stellaris). Common branched herb in salt meadows and sea beaches on east coast.
- Saltmarsh aster (Aster tenuifolius). Common branched herb in brackish and salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Saltmarsh loosestrife (Lythrum lineare). Common branched slender herb in brackish and salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Saltmarsh mallow (Kosteletzkya virginica). Uncommon erect branching herb with showy flowers in brackish and salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Saltmarsh sand spurry (Spergularia marina). Common spiny herb in brackish and salt marshes and sandy shores on east and gulf coasts.
- Saltweed (Philoxerus vermicularis). Uncommon branched herb in brackish and salt sandy soils on east coast.
- Sandmat (Cardionema racosissima). Uncommon herb in coastal sandy soils in Pacific northwest.
- Sand rose-gentian (Sabatia arenicola). Uncommon branched herb in sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Sand spurry (Spergularia platensis). Uncommon prostrate branched herb in sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Sand spurry (Spergularia echinosperma). Uncommon branched herb in moist sandy soils in eastern U.S.



Scarlet pea (Indigofera minata). Uncommon branched legume in sandy soils in southeastern U.S.

Scarlet pimpernel (Anagallis arvensis). Common branched herb in waste areas over entire U.S.

Scrambled eggs (Corydalis micrantha). Uncommon slender branched herb in woods in southern and central U.S.

Seabeach purslane (Arenaria peploides). Common fleshy stout herb in seashore sands on east coast.

Seabeach sandwort (Honkenya peploides). Common fleshy herb on sea beaches on east and gulf coasts.

Sea blite (Suaeda linearis). Common on east & Gulf coast islands and beaches. Salt tolerant.

Sea blite (Suaeda maritima). Common on east and gulf coast islands and beaches. Salt tolerant.

Sea ox-eye (Borrchia frutescens). Common on coastal islands and beaches on east and gulf coasts. Salt tolerant.

Sea plantain (Plantago maritima). Common small herb in sandy soils in Pacific northwest.

Sea purslane (Sesuvium maritimum). Common branched herb on sandy beaches on east and gulf coasts.

Sea purslane (Sesuvium portulacastrum). Common herb on sandy beaches on east and gulf coasts.

Sea rocket (Cakile fusiformis). Common fleshy branched herb on sandy shores in eastern U.S.

Sea rocket (Cakile harperi). Uncommon fleshy branched herb on sandy shores in eastern U.S.

Seashore lupine (Lupinus littoralis). Common erect branched herb on sandy shores in the Pacific northwest.

Seaside agalinis (Agalinis maritima). Common fleshy erect branched herb in salt marshes on east coast.

Seaside evening primrose (Oenothera humifusa). Common branching herb with showy flowers on sand dunes and beaches on east and gulf coasts.

Seaside gerardia (Gerardia maritima). Common erect fleshy herb in salt marshes and meadows on east coast.

Seaside heliotrope (Heliotropium curassavicum). Common fleshy branched herb in sandy seashores on east and gulf coasts.

Seaside mahoe (Thespesia populnea).

(Sheet 35 of 57)

- Seaside goldenrod (Solidago sempervirens). Frequent, erect, stout herb in sandy soils on east and gulf coasts.
- Sea-watch (Angelica lucida). Uncommon erect branching herb in swamps and moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Sensitivebriar (Schrankia microphylla). Common large branching prostrate herb in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Sensitivebriar (Sebania exaltata). Uncommon branching herb with showy flowers in fields and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Shade betony (Stachys crenata). Uncommon erect slender herb in moist thickets and woods in western U.S.
- Sheep sorrel (Rumex acetosella). Common erect leafy herb in waste areas over entire U.S.
- Shore orache (Atriplex patula). Common branched shrubby herb on sandy shores on east and gulf coasts.
- Showy false mallow (Sida lindheimeri). Uncommon erect branched herb with showy flowers in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Showy primrose (Oenothera speciosa). Uncommon branching herb with showy flowers in sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Silver bursage (Ambrosia chamissonis). Uncommon erect branched herb in dry waste areas in Pacific northwest.
- Silvery cinquefoil (Potentilla argentea). Uncommon branched tufted herb in dry soils in northcentral U.S.
- Silverleaf sunflower (Helianthus argophyllus). Uncommon erect herb with showy flowers in prairies and fields in southern U.S.
- Silverweed (Potentilla anserina). Common tufted whitish herb on shores and in salt marshes on east and west coasts.
- Skullcap (Scutellaria epilobiifolia). Uncommon erect branched herb in open woods in eastern U.S.
- Skullcap (Scutellaria muriculata). Uncommon erect branched herb in waste areas and woods in eastern U.S.
- Skunk cabbage (Lysichitum americanum). Frequent herb in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Sleepy catchfly (Silene antirrhina). Common erect slender herb in waste places and woods in eastern U.S.
- Slender amaranth (Amaranthus viridis). Uncommon erect leafy herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Slender goldenweed (Croptilon divaricatum). Uncommon herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Slimlobe celery (Apium leptophyllum). Uncommon slender herb in waste areas in southern U.S.



- Slimpod milk vetch (Astragalus leptocarpus). Uncommon slender erect herb in dry soils in central U.S.
- Small bedstraw (Galium trifidum). Uncommon clinging herb in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Small coast germander (Teucrium cubense). Uncommon erect branched herb in moist soils near coast in eastern U.S.
- Small fleabane (Erigeron pasillus). Uncommon branched herb in fields and moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Smooth hedge nettle (Stachys tenuifolia). Uncommon smooth erect branched herb in moist fields and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Snakeroot (Sanicula canadensis). Uncommon branched herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Snakeroot (Sanicula marilandica). Uncommon branched erect herb in woods and dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Snapdragon vine (Maurandya antirrhiniflora).
- Sneezeweed (Helianium autumnale). Common branched herb with showy flowers in swamps, woods, and wet meadows in eastern U.S. Also called swamp sunflower.
- Snoutbean (Phynchosia minima). Uncommon erect stout herb in dry woods soils in southeastern U.S. to Texas.
- Soft aster (Heterotheca pilosa). Uncommon erect hirsute herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Solomon's seal (Polygonatum canaliculatum). Common herb in moist woods and along streams in eastern U.S.
- Sorrel (Rumex hastatulus). Uncommon woody herb on east coast and in dry soils in central U.S.
- Southern peppergrass (Lepidium austrinum). Common basal-leaved herb in dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Southern ragweed (Ambrosia bidentata). Common branched leaf herb on prairies in southern U.S.
- Soybean (Glycine max). Abundant cultivated legume in most soils over entire U.S.
- Spatulate-leaved frogfruit (Lippia nodiflora). Common branched herb in moist soils in southern U.S.
- Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides). Common parasitic herb growing from mature trees in deep south, especially near gulf coast.
- Spider lily (Hymenocallis latifolia). Common cultivated bulbous herb in dry soils in southeastern U.S.

Spiderling (Boerhaavia diffusa).

Spiderwort (Transdescantia ohiensis). Uncommon weak-stemmed herb in moist soils in central U.S.

Spiked loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria). Common erect branched herb in swamps and wet meadows in northeastern U.S.

Spiny pigweed (Amaranthus spinosus). Common erect spiny herb in rich moist areas in southeastern U.S.

Spotted cats-ear (Hypochaeris radicata). Common basal-leaved herb in waste areas of northern U.S.

Spotted spurge (Euphorbia maculata). Common hirsute branched herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.

Spotted star-thistle (Centaurea maculosa). Uncommon branched herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.

Spotted touch-me-not (Impatiens capensis). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in northern U.S.

Springbark clover (Trifolium wormskjoldii). Uncommon branched herb in sandy soils in Pacific northwest.

Spring ladies' tresses (Spilanthes vernalis). Common branched herb in moist or wet soils in eastern U.S.

Spurge (Chamaesyce blodgettii). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.

Spurge (Chamaesyce hirta). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.

Spurge (Euphorbia dentata). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in southeastern U.S.

Spurge (Euphorbia polygonifolia). Common branched prostrate herb on sandy shores on east coast and Great Lakes.

Spurge (Euphorbia serpens). Uncommon branched small herb in waste areas in northcentral U.S.

Stickweed (Hackelia virginiana).

Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica). Frequent branched stinging herb in dry woods and thickets over entire U.S.

Stonecrop (Sedum sarmentosum). Uncommon tufted herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.

String lily (Crinum americanum).

Swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata). Common erect stout herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.

(Sheet 38 of 57)



- Sundrops (Oenothera perennis). Uncommon erect herb with showy flowers in dry soils in northern U.S.
- Sunflower (Helianthus debilis). Uncommon erect herb with showy flowers in eastern U.S.
- Swallowwort (Cynanchum angustifolium). Uncommon viney herb with large pads in moist soils and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Swamp beggartick (Bidens connata). Common branched erect herb in swamps and moist soil in eastern U.S.
- Swamp dock (Rumex verticillatus). Common erect leafy herb in wet soils in eastern U.S.
- Swamp loosestrife (Lysimachia terrestris). Common branched herb in swamps and wet soils in southeastern U.S.
- Swamp rose mallow (Hibiscus palustris). Common shrubby herb with showy flowers in wet soils and ditches in southeastern U.S.
- Sweet clover (Melilotus indicus). Abundant branched herb in waste and cultivated areas in Pacific northwest.
- Tall beggartick (Bidens vulgata). Common erect herb in moist soil over entire soils.
- Tall bellflower (Campanula americana). Uncommon erect herb in moist thickets and woods in central U.S.
- Tall cinquefoil (Potentilla arguta). Uncommon erect stout herb in dry soils in northeastern U.S.
- Tall coneflower (Rudbeckia laciniata). Common branched herb with showy flowers in moist thickets over entire U.S.
- Tall goldenrod (Solidago altissima). Common stout hirsute herb with showy flowers in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Tallow plantain (Plantago hookeriana). Uncommon small herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Tall prairie-gentian (Eustoma exaltatum). Uncommon erect stout herb in dry soils in southcentral U.S.
- Tall wormwood (Artemisia caudata). Common slender leafy herb in dry sandy soils in eastern U.S. Abundant on sea beaches.
- Tansy ragwort (Senecio jacobaea). Common woolly stout herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- Tege guaje (Leucaena pulnerulenta). Uncommon tropical herb in sandy soils in Texas.
- Texas frogfruit (Phylla incisa). Uncommon branched herb in moist soils in Texas.
- Texas geranium (Geranium texanum). Uncommon branched low herb in dry soils in Texas.

- Texas nightshade (Solanum triquetrum). Uncommon herb in waste areas and moist thickets in Texas.
- Texas palafoxia (Palafoxia texana). Uncommon stout erect herb in dry soil in Texas.
- Texas prickly pear cactus (Opuntia lindheimeri). Common fleshy herb in dry sandy soils in Texas and southwest U.S.
- Texas snoutbean (Rhynchosia texana). Uncommon branched herb in dry sandy soils in Texas.
- Texas vervain (Verbena halei). Common erect stiff herb in waste areas in Texas.
- Thistle (Carduus smallii). Uncommon erect spiny herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Thornless thistle (Centaurea americana). Common rough stout herb in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Thoroughwort (Eupatorium hyssopifolium). Common rough bushy herb in dry fields in eastern U.S.
- Three-seeded mercury (Acalypha rhombioides). Common erect branched herb in dry woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Tick trefoil (Desmodium glabellum). Common procumbent herb in dry sandy woods in eastern U.S.
- Toadflax (Linaria canadensis). Common fleshy erect herb in dry soils over entire U.S.
- Touch-me-not (Impatiens biflora). Common branched herb with showy flowers in moist soils over northern U.S.
- Touch-me-not (Impatiens noli-tangere). Uncommon branched herb with showy flowers in moist soils in northeastern U.S.
- Trailing wild bean (Strophostyles helvola). Common prostrate twining herb in sandy soil in eastern U.S.
- Tread softly (Cnidoscolus stimulosus). Uncommon stinging bristly herb in dry sandy soils on gulf and east coasts.
- Tropical neptunia (Neptunia pubescens).
- True aloe (Aloe vera). Uncommon tropical fleshy herb in sandy soils in Texas and Florida.
- Tumble mustard (Sisymbrium altissimum). Common erect rigid herb in waste areas over northern U.S.
- Varnish leaf (Dondonaea viscosa).
- Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti). Uncommon stout velvety herb in waste areas in eastern U.S. Common in southeastern U.S.



Venus' looking glass (Specularia biflora). Uncommon slender herb in dry soil in southern U.S.

Vervain (Verbena bonariensis). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.

Vervain (Verbena brasiliensis). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.

Vervain (Verbena scabra). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.

Vetch (Vicia angustifolia). Frequent twining herb in dry soils and waste areas in southeastern U.S.

Vetch (Vicia americana). Frequent, twining herb with showy flowers in dry soils and pastures in southeastern U.S.

Violet (Violet spp.). Genus common to abundant in woods and thickets throughout entire U.S.

Virginia dayflower (Commelina virginica). Common procumbent herb in moist soils in southeastern U.S.

Virginia peppergrass (Pepidium virginicum). Frequent herb in dry sandy soils in eastern U.S. Abundant on sandy east coast.

Vulpia (Vulpia octoflora).

Water amaranth (Amaranthus cannabinis). Uncommon branched erect herb in swamps and on river shores in eastern U.S.

Water amaranth (Amaranthus tamariscinus). Uncommon branched erect herb in swamps in southwest U.S. and Texas.

Water amaranth (Amaranthus tuberculatus). Uncommon branched erect herb in wet places in eastern U.S.

Water dock (Rumex orbiculatus). Common stout erect herb in swamps and wet soil in eastern U.S.

Water hemlock (Cicuta bulbifera). Uncommon stout erect branching herb in swamps and wet places in eastern U.S.

Water hemp (Acnida altissima). Uncommon erect stout herb in wet soils in eastern U.S.

Water hemp (Acnida fasciculata). Uncommon branched erect herb in swamps in southern U.S.

Water horehound (Lycopus americanus). Common stiff erect herb in wet soils over entire U.S.

Water horehound (Lycopus rubellus). Uncommon erect branched herb in wet soils in eastern U.S. to Minnesota.

Water horehound (Lycopus virginicus). Uncommon erect herb in wet soil in eastern U.S.

- Watson's willow-herb (Epilobium watsonii). Uncommon erect stout herb in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Western mugwort (Artemisia ludoviciana). Common woolly branched herb in dry soil in western U.S.
- Western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya). Common thick-leaved herb in moist open soils in western U.S.
- White bog-orchid (Habenaria dilatata). Uncommon leafy herb in bogs and wet woods in northern U.S.
- White campion (Lychnis alba). Common pubescent branching herb in waste areas in northeastern U.S.
- White clover (Trifolium repens). Abundant branching low herb in moist soils over entire U.S.
- White heath aster (Aster ericoides). Common hirsute bushy herb in dry soil in northern U.S.
- White milkwort (Polygala alba). Uncommon woody erect herb in prairie soils in central U.S.
- White snakeroot (Eupatorium rugosum). Uncommon herb in dry soils in northern U.S.
- White sweet clover (Melilotus albus). Frequent erect branched herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- White thoroughwort (Eupatorium album). Uncommon branched herb in sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Whorled milkweed (Aselepias verticillata). Uncommon whorl-leaved herb in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Wild balsam apple (Momordica charantia). Uncommon twining herb along streams and in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Wild blue lettuce (Lactuca canadensis). Common leafy erect herb in moist soils and waste areas in eastern U.S. Frequent in deep south.
- Wild columbine (Aquilegia canadensis). Uncommon branching herb in rocky woods in eastern U.S.
- Wild cucumber (Echinocystis lobata). Uncommon branched twining herb in thickets in eastern U.S.
- Wild hemp (Cannabis sativa). Common introduced erect herb in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Wild lettuce (Lactuca biennis). Common erect herb in dry soils and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Wild lettuce (Lactuca floridana). Common herb in waste areas in Florida and deep south.



- Wild lettuce (Lactuca graminifolia). Uncommon erect herb in dry soils in northern and eastern U.S.
- Wild lettuce (Lactuca hirsuta). Uncommon hirsute erect herb in dry soil in eastern U.S.
- Wild lettuce (Lactuca scariola). Common prickly herb in fields and waste areas in northern U.S.
- Willow dock (Rumex salicifolius). Common branched herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Willow-herb (Epilobium glandulosum). Common erect herb in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Willow-leafed dock (Rumex mexicanus). Common branched herb in moist soils and waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Winged pigweed (Cycloloma atriplicifolium). Uncommon bushy herb along streams and in moist soils in central U.S.
- Wiry blue-eye-grass (Sisyrinchium biforme). Uncommon leafy herb in grassy fields in eastern U.S.
- Wood nettle (Laportea canadensis). Frequent to abundant herb in open woods and thickets in central U.S.
- Wood sorrel (Oxalis dillenii). Uncommon low branching herb in fields and waste places in eastern U.S.
- Woolly croton (Croton capitatus). Frequent silvery branched herb in dry soils in southern U.S.
- Woolly stemodia (Stemodia tomentosa). Uncommon hirsute herb in waste areas in northern U.S.
- Wormseed mustard (Erysimum cheiranthoides). Common erect branched herb along streams and fields in northern U.S.
- Wormwood (Artemisia biennis). Common leafy branched herb in waste areas throughout U.S.
- Wormwood (Artemisia serrata). Uncommon stout branched herb in dry soils and on prairies in eastern and central U.S.
- Yarrow (Achillea millefolium). Common erect herb in waste areas in eastern U.S.
- Yellow abronia (Abronia latifolia). Uncommon erect branching herb in dry soils in Pacific northwest.
- Yellow clover (Trifolium agrarum). Common to frequent low herb in most soils in eastern U.S., especially north.
- Yellow cress (Rorippa palustris). Uncommon branching herb in lakes, streams, and wet areas in northern U.S.
- Yellow cress (Rorippa teres). Uncommon branched herb in wet areas in northern U.S.

Yellow dock (Fumex persicaroides). Common stout branched herb on sandy shores across northern U.S.

Yellow flag (Iris pseudacorus). Uncommon fleshy herb in moist to dry soils in northern U.S.

Yellow parentucellia (Parentucellia viscosa).

Yellow sweet clover (Metitotus officinalis). Common low herb in most soils in eastern U.S.

Yellow wood sorrel (Oxalis stricta). Common branched herb in waste areas & fields in eastern U.S., especially south.

Yerba (Eclipta alba). Common rough herb along streams and in waste areas in eastern U.S. to Nebraska.

----- (Calylophus australis).

----- (Euthamia leptcephala). Uncommon branched herb in moist soil in southcentral U.S. and Texas.

----- (Hemicarpa micrantha). Uncommon tufted herb in moist sandy soil over entire U.S. except southwest.

----- (Limnoscium pumilum).

----- (Matelea decipiens).

----- (Scaevola plumieri).

----- (Thelypteris normalis).

----- (Wedelia tribolata).

#### VINES

Beach morning glory (Ipomoea stolonifera). Common vine of dunes and sandy areas on east and gulf coasts.

Bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus). Common woody vine in woods areas in eastern U.S.

Canada moonseed (Menispermum canadense). Uncommon to common vine in thickets and woods, clambering over vegetation and climbing in trees, in eastern U.S.

Carolina moonseed (Menispermum carolinum). Uncommon to common vine in thickets and woods, clambering over vegetation and climbing in trees, in southeastern U.S.

(Sheet 44 of 57)



- Catbriar (Smilax hispida). Uncommon to common vine climbing in trees and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Climbing milkweed (bindweed) (Cynanchum palustre). Frequent vine clambering over other vegetation in open areas in eastern U.S.
- Common dodder (Cuscuta obtusiflora). Uncommon vine growing on other vegetation in eastern U.S.
- Common greenbriar (Smilax rotundifolia). Common vine in open areas and in thickets in eastern U.S.
- Cusp dodder (Cuscuta cuspidata). Rare vine growing on other vegetation in southern U.S.
- Field dodder (Cuscuta pentagona). Rare vine growing on other vegetation in southern U.S.
- Fox grape (Vitus labrusca). Common woody vine climbing in thickets and woods in eastern U.S.
- Fringed catbrier (Smilax bona-nox). Common vine climbing in thickets and growing in open areas in eastern U.S.
- Frost grape (Vitus vulpina). Common vine growing in open areas and thickets in northeastern U.S.
- Hedge bindweed (Convolvulus sepium). Common to abundant vine clambering over vegetation in eastern U.S.
- Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica). Frequent woody vine clambering over other vegetation throughout entire U.S.
- Marine ivy (Cissus incisa). Uncommon to common vine clambering over vegetation in sandy, open areas in eastern U.S.
- Moonflower (Ipomoea tuba). Abundant vine on beaches in Florida.
- Muscadine (Vitus rotundifolia). Common woody vine climbing high in trees and thickets in southeastern U.S. Also occurs in open areas.
- Pacific morning glory (Convolvulus soldanella). Uncommon to common vine on beaches and sandy areas on west coast.
- Peppervine (Ampelopsis arborea). Common vine clambering over vegetation or climbing high in trees in eastern U.S.
- Poison ivy (Rhus radicans). Frequent ground cover under trees and climbing onto trees throughout entire U.S.
- Railroad vine (Ipomoea pes-caprae). Abundant vine on beaches and tidal areas in Florida.
- Riverbank grape (Vitus riparia). Common woody vine climbing high in trees or in open areas in eastern U.S.
- Saltmarsh morning glory (Ipomoea sagittata). Common vine clambering over vegetation in eastern U.S.

- Sharppod morning glory (Ipomoea trichocarpa). Uncommon vine clambering over vegetation in open areas.
- Simple-leaved peppervine (Ampelopsis cordata). Uncommon to common vine on woods edge in eastern U.S.
- Strangler fig (Ficus aurea). Uncommon vine only in Florida climbing high into woody vegetation.
- Summer grape (Vitus aestivalis). Common vine clambering over vegetation or climbing high into woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Supplejack (Berchemia scandens). Common woody vine climbing high in trees and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Trumpet creeper (Campsis radicans). Common woody vine with showy flowers climbing high in trees and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Vine milkweed (Ipomoea alba). Uncommon vines clambering over vegetation in open areas and prostrate in eastern U.S.
- Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia). Frequent vine climbing high in trees and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Wild bamboo (Smilax auriculata). Uncommon vine climbing in thickets and trees.
- Wild morning glory (Ipomoea trilobata). Common vine in open areas, prostrate or clambering over vegetation, in eastern U.S.
- Woodbine (Parthenocissus inserta). Uncommon vine climbing in thickets and trees in eastern U.S.

#### SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

- Alder (Alnus serrulata). Common shrub along streams and lakes in eastern U. S.
- Alder (Alnus sinuata). Common shrub along streams and rivers in Pacific northwest.
- American beautyberry (Callicarpa americana). Abundant shrub in open woods and thickets in eastern U. S.
- American elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Common shrub in waste areas, thickets, and fence rows in eastern U. S.
- American mistletoe (Phoradendron flavescens). Abundant parasitic woody plant in oaks and hardwoods in southeastern U. S.
- American mountain-ash (Sorbus americana). Common in low woods and moist areas in northeastern U. S.



- American plum (Prunus americana). Common tree along streams and rivers in moist soil in eastern U.S.
- Arbutus (Arbutus menziesii). Common leathery shrub in dry soil on west coast.
- Athel (Tamarisk africana). Uncommon tropical, introduced tree in dry areas of Texas.
- Autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata). Common cultivated shrub in most dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Baldhip rose (Rosa gymnocarpa). Uncommon shrub in dry soils in Pacific northwest.
- Barberry (Berberis thunbergii). Common cultivated shrub in most soils throughout entire U.S.
- Bayberry (Myrica pensylvanica). Frequent aromatic shrub in coastal sandy soils in eastern U.S.
- Beach plum (Prunus maritima). Uncommon tree in sandy coastal soils on east coast.
- Bearberry honeysuckle (Lonicera involucrata). Uncommon shrub in most interior soils in northern U.S.
- Blackberry (Rubus argutus). Abundant thorny shrub in most soils in eastern U.S.
- Blackberry (Rubus bifrons). Frequent thorny shrub in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Black mangrove (Avicennia germinans). Frequent tree on saltwater shores and islands in south Florida. Occasional in Texas.
- Black raspberry (Rubus leucodermis). Common spiny shrub in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Black raspberry (Rubus occidentalis). Common spiny shrub in moist soils in eastern U.S.
- Black willow (Salix nigra). Abundant tree in wet freshwater areas throughout U.S.
- Brazilian peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolius). Frequent introduced tree on sandy soils in south Florida. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Buffaloberry (Shepherdia canadensis). Common scurfy shrub on stream banks in northern U.S.
- Buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis). Abundant shrub in swamps and marshes in interior southeastern U.S.
- Buttonwood (Conocarpus erecta). Common tree in sandy soils in south Florida.

- Cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto). Common tree in sandy soils in Florida, Texas, and along gulf coast. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Carolina rose (Rosa carolina). Frequent spiny shrub in waste areas and marshes in southeastern U.S.
- Cascara buckthorn (Rhamnus purshiana). Common shrub in dry soils in Pacific northwest.
- Catalpha (Catalpha speciosa). Common introduced tree in most soils in southeastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Century plant (Agave americana). Uncommon succulent plant in dry sandy soils in Florida and Texas.
- Cherry laurel (Prunus caroliniana). Common cultivated shrub in most soils in southeastern U.S.
- Chinaberry tree (Melia azedarach). Uncommon introduced tree in dry soils in southeastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Chinese tallow tree (Sapium sebiferum). Uncommon introduced cultivated tree in most soils in southeastern U.S.
- Chinese tamarisk (Tamarisk chinesis). Uncommon introduced tree in dry sandy soils in deep south. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Citrus (Citrus sinensis). Common cultivated tree in most soils in Florida, Texas, deep south, and southwestern U.S.
- Coast red elderberry (Sambucus racemosa). Common shrub in moist open areas in Pacific northwest.
- Common chokecherry (Prunus virginiana). Common shrub in most soils in eastern U.S.
- Common juniper (Juniperus communis). Frequent shrub in upland soils in southern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Common snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus). Uncommon shrub in woods and thickets in southeastern U.S.
- Common St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum). Common shrub in upland soils in eastern U.S.
- Crabapple (Malus angustifolia). Uncommon tree in most upland soils in eastern U.S.
- Crack willow (Salix fragilis). Uncommon introduced tree in wet soils in central and eastern U.S.
- Creeping juniper (Juniperus horizontalis). Common shrub in upland soils in northern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Dahoon (Ilex cassine). Common shrub in sandy coastal soils on gulf and east coasts. Tolerates slight salinity.
- Desert olive (Forestiera angustifolia). Uncommon shrub in dry sandy soils in southwest U.S. and Texas.

(Sheet 48 of 57)



- Devil's walking stick (Aralia spinosa). Common small tree in dry soils in woods or open areas in eastern U.S.
- Dwarf St. John's work (Hypericum mutilum). Common shrub in fields and moist areas in eastern U.S.
- Eastern hophornbeam (Ostrya virginiana). Frequent tree in moist to dry soils in woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Elderberry (Sambucus callicarpa). Common shrub in waste places in eastern U.S.
- European mountain-ash (Sorbus aucuparia). Uncommon introduced tree in dry soils in eastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Evergreen blackberry (Rubus laciniatus). Common spiny shrub in moist soils in western U.S.
- False willow (Baccharis angustifolia). Uncommon shrub in sandy soils in eastern U.S., especially on coasts.
- Fig (Ficus carica). Common cultivated tree in upland soils in southeastern U.S.
- Florida elderberry (Sambucus simpsonii). Common shrub in moist sandy soils in Florida.
- Florida privet (Forestiera segregata). Common shrub in moist soils in Florida.
- Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida). Frequent small tree with showy flowers in eastern U.S. Cultivated throughout U.S. as ornamental.
- Gallberry (Ilex glabra). Uncommon shrub in sandy coastal soils along east and gulf coasts.
- Gray dogwood (Cornus racemosa). Common shrub in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Ground blueberry (Vaccinium myrsinitis). Common leathery shrub in low woods and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Groundsel tree (Baccharis halimifolia). Frequent shrub in salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Guava (Psidium guajava). Uncommon shrub in sandy soils in Florida.
- Halberd-leaved willow (Salix hastata). Uncommon small tree in moist soils in northcentral U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Hawthorn (Crataegus fabellata). Uncommon thorny small tree on stream banks in northcentral U.S.
- Highbush blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum). Common shrub in swamps, thickets, and woods in southeastern U.S.
- Highbush cranberry (Viburnum edule). Common shrub in low areas in Pacific northwest.

- Himalayan blackberry (Rubus discolor). Uncommon introduced shrub in moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Honey mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa). Common small tree in dry sandy soils in southwestern U.S.
- Honeysuckle (Lonicera x bella). Uncommon cultivated shrub in moist soils.
- Hooker willow (Salix hookeriana). Uncommon shrub in moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Indian almond (Terminalia catappa). Uncommon introduced small tree in moist soils in Florida.
- Juneberry (Amelanchier laevis). Common small tree in dry woods in eastern U.S. to Missouri.
- Lantana (Lantana involucrata). Uncommon tropical shrub in moist soils in Texas.
- Lantana (Lantana ovatifolia). Uncommon tropical shrub in moist soils in Texas.
- Macartney rose (Rosa bracteata). Uncommon introduced spiny shrub in woods and waste areas in southeastern U.S.
- Marginated century plant (Agave americana var. marginata). Uncommon succulent plant in dry sandy soils in Florida, Texas, and southwestern U.S.
- Marsh elder (Iva frutescens). Frequent shrub in salt marshes and on sandy shores on east and gulf coasts.
- Marsh hibiscus (Hibiscus moscheutos). Common shrub with showy flowers in wet and moist areas in southeastern U.S.
- Meadow rose (Rosa blanda). Common thornless shrub in moist areas in northern U.S.
- Multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora). Frequent spiny shrub in moist areas in eastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental over entire U.S.
- Naked wood (Myricanthes fragrans). Uncommon tropical shrub in moist sandy soils in Florida and Texas.
- Narrowleaf marsh elder (Iva angustifolia). Uncommon shrub in salt marshes and on sea shores in eastern U.S.
- Nine-bark (Physocarpus spulifolius). Common shrub in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Nits and lice (Hypericum drummondii). Uncommon bushy shrub in dry soil in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Northern dewberry (Rubus flagellaris). Common spiny shrub in waste places in northern U.S.
- Oleander (Nerium oleander). Common tropical shrub in dry sandy soils in southern U.S., especially southwest. Tolerates salinity and cultivated as ornamental.

(Sheet 50 of 57)



- Orange grass (Hypericum gentianoides). Uncommon erect shrub in sandy soil in eastern U.S. to Missouri.
- Pacific dogwood (Cornus nuttallii). Common shrub in moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Pacific nine-bark (Physocarpus capitatus). Common shrub in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Pacific willow (Salix lasiandra). Common gray-green small trees in moist soil in western U.S.
- Painted leaf poinsettia (Poinsettia heterophylla). Uncommon tropical shrub with showy flowers in Florida. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Peachleaf willow (Salix amygdaloides). Frequent small tree in moist soils in north central U.S.
- Possumhaw (Ilex decidua). Frequent shrub with showy berries in moist soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Prickly rose (Rosa acicularis). Common very spiny shrub in moist areas in northern U.S.
- Raspberry (Rubus idaeus). Common, scarcely spined shrub in waste areas and thickets in eastern U.S.
- Red alder (Alnus rubra). Common shrub along streams and rivers in Pacific.
- Red currant (Ribes sanguineum). Uncommon shrub in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Red elderberry (Sambucus pubens). Uncommon shrub in rocky and woody areas in northern U.S.
- Red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle). Common tropical small tree on salt water shores in Florida.
- Red osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera). Abundant shrub with red stems in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Roosevelt groundsel (Baccharis neglecta). Common bushy shrub in moist sandy soils and along streams in deep south.
- Rough-leaved dogwood (Cornus drummondii). Common shrub in moist soils in central U.S.
- Round-leaved dogwood (Cornus rugosa). Uncommon shrub in shady rocky areas in northern U.S.
- Russian olive (Eleagnus angustifolia). Common thorny shrub in dry sandy soils in eastern U.S. Cultivated for wildlife.
- Salal (Gardtheria shallon). Common shrub in moist woods in Pacific northwest. Cultivated for florist greenery.
- Salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis). Common shrub in moist soils in Pacific northwest.

- Saltcedar (Tamarisk parviflora). Common small tree of salt marshes and sandy shores on southeastern U.S. coasts.
- Sandbar willow (Salix interior). Frequent small tree in moist area in northern and eastern U.S.
- Sand blackberry (Rubus cuneifolius). Common spiny shrub in sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- Sand cherry (Prunus pumila). Uncommon spreading shrub on sandy or gravelly shores in northern U.S.
- Sand pine (Pinus clousa). Common evergreen shrub on sandy shores and islands on gulf coast.
- Sawtooth oak (Quercus acutissima). Uncommon small tree in sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- Schlecht blackberry (Rubus ursinus).
- Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius). Frequent bushy shrub on hills and dry areas in Pacific northwest. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Scouler willow (Salix scouleriana). Common small tree in moist soils in western U.S.
- Seacoast marsh elder (Iva imbricata). Uncommon shrub in salt marshes on east and gulf coasts.
- Serviceberry (Amelanchier canadensis). Common small tree of dry woods in southeastern U.S.
- Shining sumac (Rhus copallina). Common small shrub in waste areas in eastern U.S. Abundant in deep south.
- Shore pine (Pinus virginiana). Common small evergreen tree in poor soils and beaches in eastcentral U.S.
- Shrub orache (Atriplex polycarpa). Uncommon shrub in sandy beach soils in eastern U.S.
- Shrub poison ivy (Rhus radicans). Abundant shrub in marshes, swamps, and woods in southeastern U.S.
- Shrub verbena (Lantana camara). Common shrub with showy flowers in deep south and Florida. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Sitka mountain-ash (Sorbus sitchensis). Common small tree in moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Silky dogwood (Cornus obliqua). Common shrub in moist soils in northern and eastern U.S.
- Smooth sumac (Rhus glabra). Common small tree in waste areas in eastern and central U.S.
- Snowberry (Chiococca alba). Uncommon erect shrub in moist soils and on river banks in northern U.S. and California.



- Southern dewberry (Rubus trivalis). Abundant spiny shrub in waste areas in southeastern U.S.
- Spanish dagger (Yucca treculeana). Uncommon stiff spined plant in dry sandy soils in southern U.S.
- Spice bush (Lindera benzoin). Uncommon smooth shrub in moist woods, thickets, and along streams in northeastern U.S.
- Spiraea (Spiraea tomentosa). Uncommon erect shrub in swamps and low ground in northeastern U.S.
- Staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina). Common small tree in dry waste areas in eastern and central U.S. Abundant in northcentral U.S.
- St. John's wort (Hypericum hypericoides). Uncommon shrub in moist soil in eastern U.S.
- Swamp dogwood (Cornus amomum). Frequent shrub in wet and moist areas in southeastern U.S.
- Swamp gooseberry (Ribes lacustre). Common spiny shrub in swamps and wet woods over entire U.S.
- Swamp privet (Forestiera acuminata). Common shrub in wet and moist areas in southeastern U.S.
- Swamp rose (Rosa palustris). Common spiny shrub in moist areas in southeastern U.S.
- Tamarisk (Tamarisk gallica). Uncommon small tree in dry sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- Tartarian honeysuckle (Lonicera tartarica). Uncommon shrub in waste areas in northeastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Texas huisache (Acacia smallii). Common small tree in sandy soils in Texas.
- Texas lantana (Lantana horrida). Uncommon tropical shrub in moist soils in Texas.
- Thorny eleagnus (Eleagnus pungens). Common thorny evergreen shrub in many soils in eastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental and for rights-of-ways over entire U.S.
- Toothache tree (Zanthoxylum clava-herculis). Common thorny shrub in waste areas and woods in southeastern U.S.
- Turkey oak (Quercus laevis). Common small tree in sandy coastal soils along east coast.
- Water birch (Betula occidentalis). Common small tree in wet areas in western U.S. (not on coasts).
- Wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera). Abundant evergreen aromatic shrub in sandy soils on east and gulf coasts.

- White mangrove (Languncularia racemosa). Common tropical shrub on salt water shores in Florida.
- White mulberry (Morus alba). Common introduced small tree in moist soils in eastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- White willow (Salix alba). Common shrub in moist soils in northern U.S. and California.
- Wild black currant (Ribes americanum). Common erect unarmed shrub in woods in northern U.S. and southwest.
- Wild indigo (Baptisia leucophaea). Uncommon bushy shrub on dry sandy shores in Texas.
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa). Uncommon spiny shrub in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Wild Virginia rose (Rosa virginiana). Uncommon spiny shrub in moist soils in southeastern U.S.
- Willow (Salix rigida). Uncommon shrub in moist soils in northern U.S.
- Yaupon (Ilex vomitoria). Frequent evergreen shrub in moist sandy soils on east and gulf coasts. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Yellow sophora (Sophora tomentosa). Uncommon leguminous shrub on plains and prairies in southwest U.S. and Texas.
- Yucca (Yucca pendula). Uncommon stiff prickly shrub in dry soils in southern U.S.

#### LARGE TREES

- American beech (Fagus grandifolia). Common deciduous tree in wet areas, hardwood bottomlands, and along streams in eastern U.S. to Missouri.
- American elm (Ulmus americana). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in open and in woods in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- American sycamore (Platanus occidentalis). Common deciduous tree in moist areas and stream banks in eastern and central U.S. to Colorado.
- Australian pine (Casuarina equisetifolia). Abundant introduced evergreen tree in sandy soils in Florida and California.
- Austrian pine (Pinus nigra). Uncommon introduced evergreen tree in moist soils in northeastern U.S.
- Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum). Common deciduous tree in standing water and swamps in southeastern U.S.
- Balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera). Uncommon deciduous tree in moist soils in Great Lakes region and western mountains.
- Basswood (Tilia americana). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in eastern U.S. Very large leaves.

(Sheet 54 of 57)



- Bigtooth aspen (Populus grandidentata). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in northeastern U.S.
- Bitternut hickory (Carya cordiformis). Common deciduous tree in moist soils and hardwood bottomlands in eastern U.S.
- Black cherry (Prunus serotina). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa). Common deciduous tree in wet areas and moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Black locust (Rovinia pseudo-acacia). Frequent deciduous leguminous tree in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Black oak (Quercus velutina). Common deciduous tree in dry soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas.
- Black walnut (Juglans nigra). Common deciduous tree in most soils in eastern U.S. to Kansas. Very valuable furniture wood.
- Boxelder (Acer negundo). Frequent deciduous tree in moist soils, dry poor soils, and in waste areas throughout entire U.S. except Texas and far west.
- Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa). Common deciduous trees in moist soils and bottomlands in central U.S., primarily northcentral.
- Date palm (Phoenix dactylifera). Frequent tropical evergreen tree in sandy soils in Florida, Texas, deep south coasts, and California.
- Desert hackberry (Celtis pallida). Uncommon deciduous tree in moist sandy soils in Texas and southwest U.S.
- Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii). Common evergreen tree in mountain areas in western U.S. Valuable lumber tree.
- Eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides). Frequent deciduous tree along streams and in bottomlands in eastern U.S. to Kansas. Valuable lumber tree.
- Eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana). Frequent evergreen tree in moist to dry soils, especially alkaline soils, in eastern U.S.
- Green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica). Common deciduous tree in wet bottomlands in eastern U.S.
- Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in eastern U.S., primarily northeast.
- Honeylocust (Gleditsia tricanthos). Common deciduous thorny tree in moist bottomlands in southeastern U.S.
- Laurel oak (Quercus laurifolia). Uncommon semi-evergreen tree in sandy soils in deep south and Florida near coasts.
- Lindheimer hackberry (Celtis lindheimeri). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in southeastern U.S.

- Live oak (Quercus virginiana). Common evergreen tree in coastal sandy soils in southeastern U.S.
- Loblolly pine (Pinus taeda). Abundant evergreen tree in moist soils in southeastern U.S. Valuable lumber tree.
- Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). Common evergreen tree in moist soils in western U.S. Valuable lumber tree.
- Longleaf pine (Pinus palustris). Abundant evergreen tree in moist sandy soils in southeastern U.S., especially on coastal plain.
- Mexican windmill palm (Washingtonia robusta). Common tropical evergreen tree in sandy soils in Texas. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Northern white cedar (Thuja occidentalis). Common evergreen tree in alkaline, moist, and boggy soils in northeastern U.S.
- Nuttall oak (Quercus nuttallii). Uncommon deciduous tree in moist bottomlands in deep south.
- Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia). Uncommon deciduous tree in moist soils in Pacific northwest.
- Ornamental date palm (Phoenix canariensis). Frequent tropical evergreen tree in sandy soils in Florida, Texas, and gulf coast. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Pin oak (Quercus palustris). Common deciduous tree in moist bottomlands in northeastern U.S. to Missouri.
- Persimmon (Diopyros virginiana). Common deciduous tree in waste areas and moist soils in southeastern U.S.
- Port Orford cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana). Uncommon evergreen tree in moist soils in Pacific northwest. Valuable lumber tree. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides). Frequent deciduous tree in mountain areas in western U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Reclinata palm (Phoenix reclinata). Common tropical evergreen tree in sandy soils in Florida.
- Redbay (Persea borbonia). Uncommon evergreen aromatic tree in swamps and near streams in deep south and Florida.
- Red elm (Ulmus rubra). Common deciduous tree in dry soils in eastern U.S.
- Red maple (Acer rubrum). Frequent deciduous tree in moist to swampy soils in eastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Red mulberry (Morus rubra).
- Red oak (Quercus rubra). Common deciduous tree in dry soils in eastern U.S. except deep south and Florida.



- Red pine (Pinus resinosa). Common evergreen tree in moist soils in northeastern U.S. Valuable lumber tree.
- River birch (Betula nigra). Common deciduous tree in streams and swamps in eastern U.E.
- Saltcedar (Tamarisk ramosissima). Common evergreen tree in sandy soils on gulf and east coasts.
- Sassafras (Sassafras albidum). Common deciduous tree in moist woods and thickets in eastern U.S. Frequent in deep south.
- Shumard oak (Quercus shumardii). Uncommon deciduous tree in moist bottomland soils in southeastern U.S. except south Florida.
- Silver maple (Acer saccharinum). Common deciduous tree in bottomlands in eastern U.S. except coasts. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis). Uncommon evergreen tree in low moist areas in Pacific northwest.
- Slash pine (Pinus elliottii). Common evergreen tree in moist soils in southeastern U.S. Valuable lumber tree.
- Southern red cedar (Juniperus silicicola). Uncommon evergreen tree in moist to dry soils in Florida.
- Sugarberry (Celtis laevigata). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in southeastern U.S.
- Sugar maple (Acer saccharum). Common deciduous tree in moist soils in northeastern U.S. Cultivated as ornamental. Valuable furniture wood. Use for maple syrup.
- Swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor). Common deciduous tree in swampy moist soils in northeastern U.S.
- Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua). Frequent deciduous tree in moist to dry soils in southeastern U.S.
- Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima). Uncommon deciduous introduced tree in moist soils over most of U.S. Cultivated as ornamental.
- Tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera). Common deciduous tree in moist to wet soils in southeastern U.S.
- Water oak (Quercus nigra). Frequent semi-evergreen tree in moist bottomlands in southeastern U.S.
- Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla). Common evergreen tree in moist soils in Pacific northwest. Cultivated as ornamental. Valuable lumber tree.
- White ash (Fraxinus americana). Common deciduous tree in moist to dry soils in eastern U.S. except south Florida.
- Willow oak (Quercus phellos). Common deciduous tree in moist bottomlands in southeastern U.S. except south Florida.

Table 2  
Selected Upland Plant Species for Habitat Development on Predged Material Sites\*

Species** (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagation Type	Collection Periods*	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Height*	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
Grasses								
American beachgrass ( <i>Ammophila breviglumis</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	In wet sand beds or in pots of sand	Feb-May	MA, ME, GL	To 1.5 m	Perennial, cool season grasses with stiff stems, full sun	Tolerates saline condi- tions, beach and dune areas, excellent for sandy beach and dune areas
American dunegrass ( <i>Elymus mollis</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	In wet sand beds or in pots of sand	March-June	NE, NW	To 1.5 m	Strong, erect, fast growing, full sun	Prefers sandy areas, good soil stabilizer
Bahia grass ( <i>Paspalum notatum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	March-June	SE, MA, FL, MS	To 0.5 m	Summer perennial, creep- ing base with upright stems, full sun	Cultivated for pasture, good cover, wide range of soils
Barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	Oct-Nov	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Annual, winter cover crop grass, full sun	Extensively cultivated for cover and grain, requires good soil bed
Beardgrass ( <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	May-Sept	Entire U. S. To 2 m except FL		Annual grass, arching heads, full sun	Prefers moist soils, cul- tivated for waterfowl food
Beach panic grass ( <i>Panicum maritimum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	In wet sand beds or in pots of sand	March-June	MA, SE, FL, MS	To 1.3 m	Perennial, few flowered, full sun	Prefers sandy soils
Beaked panic grass ( <i>Panicum anceps</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	MA, SE, FL, MS, NW, SP, MP	To 2 m	Perennial, hardy, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist sandy soil
Big bluestem ( <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	Entire U. S. To 2 m except PW, CA		Perennial, robust, tufted, dense sod, full sun	Important forage grass, prefers well-drained soils
Bromegrass ( <i>Bromus inermis</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	Entire U. S. To 2 m except SE, FL, MS, SP		Perennial, creeping rhi- zomes, erect stems, dense sod, full sun	Important forage grass, prefers well-drained soils
Broomsedge ( <i>Andropogon virginicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	May-Sept	Entire east- ern U. S. and CA	To 1 m	Perennial, dense culms, upright stems, full sun	Best plant in pastures and crops, grows under most soil conditions
Browntop millet ( <i>Panicum ramosum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area	March-July	SE, MA, MS, FL	To 0.6 m	Summer annual, erect stems, good seed pro- ducer, full sun	Prefers wet soils, excel- lent waterfowl food, no soil preparation neces- sary in many cases
Bull Paspalum ( <i>Paspalum boscianum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cold room	March-June	MA, SE, FL, MS	To 2 m	Stout summer annual, fast growing, spreading, full sun	Prefers moist soils, good seed producer
Bushy beardgrass ( <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP, SW, CA	To 2 m	Erect, dense, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist soils
Calley Bermuda grass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> hybrid) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, root stock	Year-round	In soil beds	March-June	SE, MS, SP, FL	To 0.5 m	Perennial, fast growing, sterile, full sun	Vigorous new hybrid Bermuda, pasture use

(Continued)

\* Sources of these data are from unpublished data by the author and Britton (1970), Brockman (1968), Correll and Johnston (1970), CZND (1978), Franklin and Dyrness (1973), Halls (1977), Harrar and Harrar (1962), Hartman and Kester (1959, 1975), Hitchcock (1959), Hitchcock and Cronquist (1967), Long and Jakela (1971), Oeffner and Halls (1974), Parford et al. (1973), Bender (1960), Bargent (1982), Thompson and Thompson (1961), and Wolfe and Kipps (1959).

\* Numbers given after species names indicate the following information: Thompson and Thompson (1961), and Moore and Kipps (1959).

1-Known to occur on dredged material.

3-Known to be available commercially or from State and Federal nurseries.

+ Collection periods, storage requirements and planting periods are only for best propagules. Many of these species may be handled in other ways.

for other propagule types not portrayed in this table.

\* SE = southeast; S = south; SP = south plains; NP = north plains; NE = northeast; NW = Pacific northwest;

CA = California; GL = Great Lakes; MD = Maryland; NE = Northeast; NW = Northwest; NY = New York; PA = Pennsylvania; SE = Southeast; TX = Texas; VA = Virginia; WY = Wyoming.



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Grasses (Continued)</b>								
Coastal Bermuda grass ( <i>Dynodon dactyloides</i> hybrid) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, root stock	Year-round	In soil beds	March-June	SE, MA, FL, SP, MS	To 0.5 m	Perennial, fast growing, sterile, full sun	Planted extensively in southern pastures for grazing and hay, toler- ates salt spray
Common Bermuda grass <sup>1,3</sup> ( <i>Dynodon dactyloides</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	Entire U. S. except MA, PW, NY, NE	To 0.2 m	Perennial, fast growing, abundant seeds, full sun	Pasture crop, leaves, past in cultivated areas, tolerates wide range of conditions
Common reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Root stock, rhizomes	Sept-March	In sand beds or pots of sand	Feb-June	GL, NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	To 4 m	Perennial, fast growing, persistent, full sun	Past plant in many areas, not recommended for any use other than soil stabilization
Corn ( <i>Zea mays</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	March-June	Entire U. S.	To 3 m	Summer annual, upright, heavy seed producer, full sun	Cultivated extensively for grain, silage, and human consumption
Dallis grass ( <i>Eupatorium dilatatum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Year-round (NE, FL) April-May (north)	SE, MS, FL, MA, SP, SA	To 1.5 m	Dense perennial, full sun	Cultivated pasture grass
Deertongue ( <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Oct-Nov; March-Apr	NE, MA, SE, MS, NY, PW, NY	To 1.6 m	Warm season, full sun, dense clumps	Tolerates acid soils, seeds have strong dormancy
European beachgrass ( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	Hold in wet sand beds or in sand pots	Feb-May	PW, CA	To 1.5 m	Perennial, cool season grasses, rigid stems, full sun	Tolerates saline condi- tions, excellent for sandy beach and dune areas
Fall panic grass ( <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	Entire U. S. except NY, PW	To 1 m	Coarse, summer annual, fast growing, good seed producer, full sun	Tolerates wide range of soil conditions includ- ing wet areas, consi- dered crop past
Forstail millet ( <i>Setaria italica</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S. except MA, FL, SP	To 2 m	Summer annual, upright, fast growth, full sun	Cultivated extensively for grain and silage, pre- fers moist soils
Goose grass ( <i>Elymus indica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S. except NY, PW	To 0.5 m	Small culmed perennial, heavy seed producer, full sun	Past plant in cultivated areas, grows in moist soil conditions
Green bristlegrass ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Vigorous summer annual, clumped, full sun	Occurs in many soils, past in crops, not palatable to browsers
Italian ryegrass ( <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	Oct-Nov	Eastern U. S. and SP, NY, PW, CA	To 1 m	Perennial in south, an- nual in north, hardy, forms dense root sys- tem, full sun	Cultivated for winter grazing, quick winter cover, and leaves
Japanese millet ( <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> hybrid) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-Sept	Entire U. S. except FL	To 1.5 m	Tall heavy annual, abun- dant seeds, full sun	Occurs in all soils, grows in wet areas, little feed, is salt tolerant to some extent
Johnson grass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-Sept	Entire U. S. except NY, MA, PW	To 1.5 m	Hardy, fast growing, erect, strong seed pro- ducer, full sun	Planted for pastures and hay, past in cultivated areas
Jungle rice ( <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	May-Sept	Entire U. S. except NY, MA	To 0.4 m	Perennial, prostrate to erect, full sun	Good seed producer, pre- fers wet to moist soils

(Continued)

(Sheet 2 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagation Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Grasses (Continued)</b>								
Large crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-Sept	Entire U. S. except NP	To 0.3 m	Creeping annual, fast growing, full sun	Occurs in all soils, pest in cultivated areas, im- mune to herbicides
Little bluestem ( <i>Aristida stricta</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Dry, cool area	April-June	MA, PM, CA	To 0.2 m	Annual, tufted culms, full sun	Prefers sandy, dry coastal soils
Oats ( <i>Avena sativa</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	May-June	Dry, cool area	Sept-Oct	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Cool season annual, agro- nomic cereal crop, full sun	Occurs in almost all soil conditions, needs well- prepared seed bed
Orchardgrass ( <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Dry, cool area	Mar-Sept	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Clumped, perennial, hardy, full sun to shade	Prefers well-drained soils and does well in many soils, cultivated for grazing, hay, and silage
Panic grass ( <i>Panicum clandestinum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 1.3 m	Dense strong perennials, full sun	Prefers moist sandy soil
Pearl millet ( <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	MA, SE, SP, SW	To 2 m	Robust, summer annual, heavy seed producer, full sun	Cultivated for grain and silage, prefers moist soil but tolerates drought
Perennial ryegrass ( <i>Lolium perenne</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	Sept-Nov	SE, ME, SP, FL	To 1 m	Hardy, dense root system, full sun	Good winter cover, good winter wildlife food and cattle forage in the south
Prairie cordgrass ( <i>Spartina patens</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S. except SE, FL, ME, CA	To 3 m	Tall perennial, full sun	Occurs in wet, coastal areas
Proso millet ( <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	MA, SP	To 1.3 m	Summer annual, erect stems, full sun	Produces seeds in 4 months after planting, good food value, cultivated for grain
Quackgrass ( <i>Alopecurus repens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Root stock	Sept-Mar	In sand beds or pots of sand	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Perennial, long running root stock, hardy, full sun	Pest plant, exotic
Red fescue ( <i>Festuca rubra</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	May-Aug (north)	Dry, cool area	Mar-May (north)	Entire U. S. except FL, SP, ME, SE	To 1 m	Hardy robust creeping grass forms a dense sod, shade to full sun	Cultivated extensively in mixed stands for pas- tures, lawns, and rights-of-ways
Settop ( <i>Agrostis alba</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Tall hardy, stolonifer- ous, full sun	Cultivated for silage, hay, and grazing
Seed canary grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	Jun-Aug	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 2 m	Summer perennial, robust, fast growth, full sun	Prefers moist soil, but grows anywhere, cultiva- ted on sewage areas and for pastures, good seed producer
Rescue grass ( <i>Bromus catharticus</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	Jul-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	SE, MA, CA, SW	To 1 m	Robust, summer perennial, full sun	Cultivated in south as forage
Rice cutgrass ( <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-Jul	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Dense culms, perennial, much branched, shade to full sun	Prefers moist and wet soils
Rye ( <i>Secale cereale</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	May-Jul	Dry, cool area	Sept-Nov (south) Apr-May (north)	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Hardy cool season annual, high seed producer, full sun	Cultivated extensively for grain, cover, and green manure crops, especially in north

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Grasses (Continued)</b>								
<b>Sea purslane</b> ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sep-May Jul-Sep	In sand beds or in pots of sand	Mar-June	Entire U. S. in saline areas ex- cept FW, CA	To 0.3 m	Dense perennial, hardy, many rhizomes, good seed producer, full sun	Prefers moist, coastal areas, occurs in salt marshes and on sand dunes
<b>Seaside cordgrass</b> ( <i>Spartina patens</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Year-round (south) Mar-Oct (north)	In wet sand beds or in sand pots	Feb-Jun	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	To 1 m	Densely rooted, summer perennial, spreads best from tillers	Occurs in flooded saline areas to dry sand dunes, occurs frequently, and is successfully planted on dredged material
<b>Sand dropseed</b> ( <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sep-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-Jul	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Erect perennial, hardy, slow growing, full sun	Prefers sandy soils, grows on prairie areas
<b>Sea oats</b> ( <i>Uniola paniculata</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sep-Mar (trans) Aug-Oct (seeds)	In wet sand beds dry, cool area	Mar-June	MA, SE, FL, MS	To 2 m	Robust perennial, dense roots, full sun	Prefers sandy, coastal areas, excellent dune stabilizer, tolerates salt spray
<b>Seashore bluegrass</b> ( <i>Poa maritima</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sep-Mar	In wet sand beds or pots of sand	Mar-June	PW, CA	To 0.4 m	Creeping rhizomatous peren- nial with upright culms, full sun	Prefers coastal sand dunes
<b>Seashore panicum</b> ( <i>Panicum vaginatum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sep-Mar	In wet sand beds or in sand pots	Sep-June	SE, FL, MS	To 0.4 m	Dense perennial, fast growing, full sun	Tolerates flooding and salt spray, occurs on dredged material islands in dense stands
<b>Shoreland panic grass</b> ( <i>Panicum maritimum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sep-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-May	NE, MA, FL, MS, SP	To 2 m	Upright, coarse, peren- nial, fast growing, full sun	Prefers sandy beach soils, tolerates salt spray, occurs on dredged mate- rial islands
<b>Silene fescue</b> ( <i>Festuca scaberrima</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	May-June	Dry, cool area	Mar-May	Entire U. S.	To 0.3 m	Annual, fast seed pro- ducer, full sun or shade	Cultivated as forage and hay crops
<b>Smooth crabgrass</b> ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Jun-Sep	Dry, cool area	Apr-Sep	Entire U. S. except SW	To 0.3 m	Creeping, fast growing, annual, full sun	Occurs in many soil types, a pest in cultivated fields and gardens
<b>Sorghum</b> ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-Sep	Entire U. S.	To 1.5 m	Upright, summer annual, heavy seed producer, full sun	Cultivated extensively as grain and silage crop, tolerates wide range of soils
<b>Sudan grass</b> ( <i>Sorghum sudanense</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-July	Entire U. S. except NE, MS, FW	To 3 m	Wandering, upright, an- nual, hardy, fast growing, full sun	Cultivated for hay and silage, tolerates wide range of soils
<b>Switchgrass</b> ( <i>Panicum virgatum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	June-Sep	Dry, cool area	Apr-Sep	Entire U. S. except N, PW, CA	To 2 m	Summer perennial, fast growing, hardy, full sun	Prefers moist soils, grows at water's edge, toler- ant of salt spray
<b>Tall fescue</b> ( <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	Apr-June (south) May-Aug (north)	Dry, cool area	Oct-Nov (S) Mar-May (N)	Eastern U. S. ex- cept FL, NE, FW	To 1.5 m	Cool weather grass in south, summer grass in north, full sun	Cultivated for pastures
<b>Texas millet</b> ( <i>Panicum texanum</i> )	Seeds	Jul-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-Aug	MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	To 2 m	Summer annual with spreading stems, full sun	Fast growing, considered crop weed, grows well on sand dunes
<b>Timothy</b> ( <i>Phleum pratense</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	Jul-Sep	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S. except SP, FL, MS	To 1 m	Summer perennial, fast growing, erect, full sun	Cultivated extensively in north for hay

(Continued)

(Sheet 4 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Grasses (Continued)</b>								
Torpedo grass ( <i>Panicum repens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sep-Mar	In wet soil beds or pots of sand	Sept-June	Fl., MS, SP	To 0.1 m	Stout perennials, many rhizomes, dense cover, full sun	Sea beaches, prefers sandy moist soils, tolerates salt spray full sun
Vasey grass ( <i>Paspalum urvillei</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Fl., SE, MA, MS, SP, CA	To 2 m	Clumped, stout perennial, erect, hardy, full sun	Prefers moist soil, pasture grass, roadside cover
Virginia dropseed ( <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Jun-Sept	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	MA, FL, MS	To 0.4 m	Perennial, branching rhizomes, erect culms, full sun	Occurs on sandy and muddy shorelines, tolerates salt spray
Walter's millet ( <i>Echinochloa walteri</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-Sept	SP, MS, FL, SE, MA, NE, GL	To 3 m	Stiff stems, abundant seeds, annual, full sun	Occurs in all soils, cultivated for water- fowl food, prefers wet soils
Wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	Oct-Nov (winter) Mar-May (spring)	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Winter annual, good seed producer, hardy, full sun	Cultivated extensively, tolerates cold, good cover and food crop
Wild rye ( <i>Elymus virginicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	Sept-June	Entire U. S. except CA	To 1.2 m	Perennial, tufted erect culms heavy seeds, full sun	Prefers moist soils, good seed producer, tolerates salt spray somewhat
Wooly panic grass ( <i>Panicum hirsutum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	MA, SE, FL, MS	To 0.7 m	Perennial, clumped, spreading shade and sun	Prefers moist soils, grows in wooded and open areas, occurs on sea coast
Yellow bristlegrass ( <i>Setaria lutescens</i> )	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S. except SW, CA	To 1 m	Summer annual, good seed producer, full sun	Occurs in many soil con- ditions, pest in crops, not palatable to browsers
<b>Herbs</b>								
Alfalfa ( <i>Medicago sativa</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	Aug-Sept or Feb-April	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Perennial, much-branched legume, full sun	Requires good seedbed preparation, occurs on moist soils, prefers rich, moist areas
Alsike clover ( <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-Apr (south) June-Sept (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Mar-Jun (north)	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Perennial, ascending branches full sun	Prefers moist, acidic soils, cultivated in meadows, other clays won't grow
Arrow-leaved tearthumb ( <i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> )	Transplants, seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 0.6 m	Viney, annual, weak stemmed, spiny, full sun	Prefers moist soils
Beach pea ( <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	Entire coastal U. S.	To 0.3 m	Perennial viney plant, hardy, full sun	Prefers sandy moist soils, occurs on coastal beaches, dunes, and islands
Beach strawberry ( <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> )	Transplants	Sept-Mar	In sand beds or in pots of sand	Mar-June	PNW, SW	To 0.2 m	Perennial plants with runners full sun to shade	Prefers moist sandy soils
Big filaree ( <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> )	Seeds	Apr-July	Dry, cool area	Sept-Nov	CA	To 0.2 m	Winter annual, full sun	Pest plant, occurs in moist well-drained soils
Bird's foot trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	NE, MA	To 0.6 m	Long rooted perennial, full sun	Pest plant, occurs in moist soils, common on coasts
Bitter-sweet nightshade ( <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-May	NE, MA, NY	To 2.6 m	Perennial, climbing stem, full sun to shade	Prefers moist soils and in woods, but grows in open areas
Black medic ( <i>Medicago lupulina</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-June (south) June-Aug (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Mar-Jun (north)	Entire U. S.	To 0.3 m	Annual, shallow taproot, full sun	Prefers well-drained or dry soils, dormant in south in the summer

(Continued)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule		Temporary Storage		Planting Periods		Range		Mature Height		Growth Habits		Remarks
	Type	Collection Periods	Requirements										
<b>Worms (Continued)</b>													
Black nightshade ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		Eastern U. S.		To 1 m		Erect, annual, hairy, hardy, full sun		Pest in cultivated areas, occurs in most soils
Blackseed plantain ( <i>Plantago rivinii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		Eastern and mid U. S.		To 1 m		Perennial, rootstock stout, thick, erect, hardy, full sun or shade		Pest plant, occurs in woods, fields, and waste areas
Bottlebrush ( <i>Plantago arenaria</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Oct	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		Eastern U. S.		To 1 m		Annual, many branched stems, full sun		Prefers well-drained open areas
Erected plantain ( <i>Plantago aristata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Oct	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		Entire U. S. except NM, PM, CA, SW		To 0.5 m		Perennial, stout rootstock, erect, full sun		Prefers dry open areas
Broadleaf plantain ( <i>Plantago major</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Sept	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		Entire U. S.		To 0.2 m		Perennial, rootstock, short, thick, erect, full sun		Occurs in most soils, in waste places
Buckhorn plantain ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Apr-May	Dry, cool area		Mar-Jun		Eastern U. S.		To 0.3 m		Perennial, pubescent, short rootstock, full sun		In fields and waste places
Bush lupine ( <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> )	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area; soil in hot H <sub>2</sub> O before planting		Apr-Jun		PM, CA		To 0.6 m		Perennial, many branched, shrubby, full sun		In dry, open areas
Calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia maritima</i> )	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area		Mar-Jun		CA		--		--		In dry scrub areas, sandy coastal beaches
Cashewweed ( <i>Heterotheca subaeraria</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		MA, SE, FL, ME, SW, SP, MP		To 1 m		Biennial, many branched, many flowered, full sun		Prefers dry, sandy soils, sea beaches, occurs commonly on dredged material islands
Chufa ( <i>Cyperus sculentus</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Tubers, seeds	July-Oct	Moist cold room (tubers) Dry, cool area (seeds)		Mar-Jun		Entire U. S.		To 0.6 m		Perennial sedge, robust, fast growing, numerous edible tubers full sun		Prefers wet to moist soils, prime wildlife food, extremely prolific
Coast deerweed ( <i>Lotus forficatus</i> )	Seeds (inoculated)	June-Sept	Dry, cool area		Apr-Jun		PM, CA		To 0.5 m		Perennial, long roots, slender stems, full sun		Prefers dry, well-drained soils
Common chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Dec-Feb	Dry, cool area		Oct-Dec		Entire U. S.		To 0.5 m		Weak, tufted annual, much branched, full sun		Pest plant in all agronomic situations
Common filaree ( <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Apr-July	Dry, cool area		Sept-Nov		NE, MA, SE, SP, GL, PM, CA		To 0.2 m		Winter annual, taproots, many branched, full sun		Pest plant, occurs in most soils, prefers well-drained soils
Common lambsquarters ( <i>Rumex crispus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area		April-June		Entire U. S.		To 1.3 m		Annual, erect, bushy common, shade to full sun		Pest plant, occurs in most soils, occurs on dredged material islands
Common mullein ( <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area		April-June		Entire U. S.		To 2.3 m		Erect, stout, biennial, full sun		Pest plant, occurs in open well-drained areas
Common purslane ( <i>Portulaca oleraceus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area		April-June		Entire U. S.		To 0.2 m		Annual, prostrate, free branching, deep roots, full sun		Prefers dry sandy areas
Common ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area		April-June		Entire U. S.		To 2.3 m		Annual, shallow roots, robust, common, full sun		Pest plant, occurs in most soils, tolerates salt spray, occurs on dredged material islands
Common spikeweed ( <i>Eclipta alba</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	April-Sept	In sand beds (trans.) moist, cool area		April-Sept		Entire U. S.		To 1 m		Perennial, upright, slender stems, full sun		Occurs in moist soils in interior areas

(Continued)

(Sheet 6 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Herbs (Continued)</b>								
Common three-square ( <i>Scirpus americanus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-Mar (trans) July-Oct (seeds)	In sand beds (trans.) moist cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. except SW	To 2 m	Perennial, upright, tri- angular stems, full sun	Occurs in moist soils in fresh and brackish ar- eas, good wildlife food
Cow pea ( <i>Vicia sativa</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-Sept	Entire U. S. To 0.5 m	To 0.5 m	Summer annual, viney, fast growing, good seed producer, full sun	Cultivated in moist soils for human food, hay and forage, especially in the south
Crimson clover ( <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-Apr (south) June-Sept (north)	Dry, cool area	Dec-Feb (south) Mar-Jul (north)	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Strong perennial in south, annual in north, protruding stems, fast growing	Cultivated on moist soils for hay and grazing, and on rights-of-ways
Croton ( <i>Croton californicus</i> )	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	CA, SW	To 1 m	Many branched, stout an- nual, robust, full sun	Occurs in waste areas and dry soils, pest plant
Curly dock ( <i>Rumex crispus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Apr-July	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S. To 1.3 m	To 1.3 m	Perennial, stout, deep tap root, erect, per- sistent, full sun	Pest plant, occurs in waste areas and crops and in moist soils
Desweed ( <i>Lotus scoparius</i> )	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	CA	To 0.5 m	Perennial, long tap roots, full sun	Occurs waste areas, dry soils
Dwarf spikerush ( <i>Eleocharis parvula</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Mar-May (trans) June-Sept (seeds)	In sand beds dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. except SW	To 1 m	Perennial, tiny stems, turk-like, full sun	Occurs in moist soils in fresh, brackish areas
Filaree ( <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> )	Seeds	April-Sept	Dry, cool area	Nov-May	FW, CA	To 0.3 m	Annual, tufted, ascending stems, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, waste places and fields, prefers well-drained areas
Flat pea ( <i>Lathyrus silvestris</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	NE, WA, MT, ND, FW	To 2.3 m	Perennial, viney plant, forms mats, full sun to shade	Occurs in moist soils, very slow growing
Flowering spurge ( <i>Euphorbia corollata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	April-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 1 m	Perennial, long stout rootstock, erect, full sun	Prefers dry soils
Giant ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S. except FW, CA	To 0.5 m	Annual, stout, erect, persistent, full sun	Pest plant, prefers moist soil, tolerates salt spray, common on coasts
Goosefoot ( <i>Chenopodium murale</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. To 1 m	To 1 m	Annual, scruffy, erect, branched, full sun	Pest plant, occurs in most soils, in waste places
Hardstem bulrush ( <i>Scirpus acutus</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>	Rhizomes, transplants	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. To 2 m	To 2 m	Perennial, stout, sharp stem tips, persistent, full sun	Prefers moist soils, pest in low ground pastures, extremely hardy
Hairy vetch ( <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-Apr (south) Apr-Jul (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Mar-May (north)	Entire U. S. To 1 m	To 1 m	Annual or biennial, viney, weak stemmed, fast growing, full sun	Cultivated for forage, occurs in moist soils, excellent erosion control
Hemp sesbania ( <i>Sesbania ovalata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Nov	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	SW, WA, SE, TX, MS, SP	To 4 m	Annual legume, widely branched, robust, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, pest in soybean fields
Koy clover ( <i>Trifolium procumbens</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Jan-Mar (south) Mar-Jun (north)	Dry, cool area	Oct-Feb (south) Jan-Apr (north)	Entire U. S. To 0.3 m	To 0.3 m	Winter annual, low, forms carpet, procumbent, full sun	Occurs on poor dry soils, excellent nitrogen fixing legume, crowds out grasses
Horse nettle ( <i>Solanum carolinense</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Sept	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool area	Apr-June	Eastern U. S. and SP	To 1.3 m	Perennial, erect, spiny, branched, full sun	Occurs in moist dry soils, pest plant in agricul- tural situations

(Continued)

(Sheet 7 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Herbs (Continued)</b>								
Boreweed ( <i>Erioseba canadensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Nov	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S.	To 3.3 m	Annual, stout, erect, fast growing full sun	Pest plant, occurs on moist soils, tolerates cutting, common on dredged material islands
Japanese clover ( <i>Lepidoglossis strita</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-April	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, erect, many branched, full sun	Cultivated for forage, and silage, excellent on poor well-drained soils
Jerusalem artichoke ( <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> )	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Eastern U. S. mid-J. S.	To 4 m	Perennial, fleshy, root- stock, tubers, stout, erect	Prefers moist soil, tubers are edible
Korean clover ( <i>Lepidoglossis strita</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-Apr	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, erect, many branched, full sun	Cultivated for forage, hay, and silage, excel- lent on poor well- drained soils
Ladino clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>latum</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-Apr (south) Apr-Jul (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Jan (south) Feb-Mar (north)	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Perennial, fast growing, fleshy stems, creeping, full sun	Cultivated for forage, hay, and silage, excel- lent on poor well- drained soils
Ladysthumb ( <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S.	To 0.6 m	Annual, ascending stems, variable branching, full sun	Prefers moist soils, in waste places, pest plant in some areas
Lepidoglossis ( <i>Lepidoglossis strita</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-May	Entire U. S.	To 0.6 m	Perennial, shrubby, full sun	Cultivated for forage, hay, and silage, high- way rights-of-ways, well-drained soils
Lupine ( <i>Lupinus polypholus</i> )	Seeds	May-Sept	Dry, cool area soak with hot H <sub>2</sub> O prior to planting	Apr-June	PNW, CA, SW	To 0.5 m	Perennial, shrubby, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy soils
Malta starthistle ( <i>Centauria mollissima</i> )	Seeds	Apr-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-Apr	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Annual, much branched, spiky yellow flowers, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, waste and cultivated areas, pest plant
Majestic goosefoot ( <i>Chenopodium hybridum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Jul-Sept	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S. except PNW, CA	To 2.5 m	Annual, erect, bright green, branched, shade to full sun	Occurs in woods and thickets or in open, moist soil types
Marsh pea ( <i>Lathyrus palustris</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 1.3 m	Perennial, viney shrub, very persistent, full sun	Prefers moist areas
Marsh pepper ( <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Jul-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 0.6 m	Annual, erect, reddish green, may be branched, full sun	Occurs in moist waste places, sometimes in standing water
Maxillaria's sunflower ( <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i> )	Seeds	Aug-Nov	Dry, cool area	Apr-Jul	MA, SE, MS, SF, MP, NF, PNW	To 2 m	Upright, coarse, stout, annual, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, attractive flowers
Maxima tea ( <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual in north, peren- nial in south, much branched, erect, full sun	Pest plant, occurs in most soils, in cultivated and waste areas
Musk filaree ( <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> )	Seeds	Feb-July	Dry, cool area	Nov-April	CA	To 0.5 m	Winter annual, semierect, full sun	Prefers dry well-drained soils
Narrowleaf vetch ( <i>Vicia angustifolia</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	Feb-Apr (south) Apr-Jun (north)	Dry, cool area	Oct-Dec (south) Feb-May (north)	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Perennial, viney, trail- ing, spreading, full sun	Cultivated for pastures, hay, and silage

(Continued)

(Sheet 8 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Herbs (Continued)</b>								
<i>Medicago sativa</i> ( <i>Medicago lupulina</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	March-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, much branched, nodes swollen, good seed producer, full sun	Occurs in moist soils and in waste and cultivated areas
<i>Nutsedge</i> ( <i>Cyperus filiculmis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Corms, seeds	June-Aug	Dry, cool area	March-June	NP, NE, SF, FL	To 0.5 m	Perennial, hard oblong corms, ascending, full sun	Occurs in dry fields and on hills
<i>Olney threesquare</i> ( <i>Scirpus olneyi</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-March	In sand beds or in sand pots	April-June	Entire U. S. coastline	To 2.3 m	Perennial, upright, stem 3-winged, full sun	Occurs in coastal and fresh moist areas, tolerates salinity
<i>Orache</i> ( <i>Atriplex patula</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	Entire U. S. coastline	To 1 m	Annual, widely branched, fleshy bracts, full sun	Occurs in saltmarshes, along coasts, and inland areas
<i>Partridge pea</i> ( <i>Cassia fasciculata</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	July-Oct	Dry, cool area, soak seeds in water be- fore planting	April-June	Eastern U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, widely branched, erect, spreading, full sun	In dry soils, common in soils in cultivated fields and disturbed areas
<i>Pennsylvania smartweed</i> ( <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	March-June	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 1.3 m	Annual, ascending, branched stems, full sun	Occurs on moist soils, pre- fers moist soil, a some- times pest plant
<i>Pickleweed</i> ( <i>Rumex occidentalis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Aug	Dry, cool area	April-June	CA, PNW, NE, SW	To 1 m	Perennial, stout stem, erect, unbranched, full sun	Prefers wet places
<i>Pokeberry</i> ( <i>Phytolacca americana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. except NP, PNW, NE, SW	To 3 m	Robust perennial, with several purple stems, full sun to shade	Occurs in moist soil types, and waste places
<i>Prostrate knotweed</i> ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	Entire U. S.	To 0.6 m	Annual, prostrate or se- cending stems, creeping full sun	Pest plant in many areas, occurs in moist soils
<i>Prostrate pigweed</i> ( <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> )	Seeds	June-Oct	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	NE, CL, NW, NP	To 0.6 m	Annual, many branched, prostrate, spreading, full sun	Prefers well-drained soils, occurs in waste areas, pest plant
<i>Prostrate spurge</i> ( <i>Euphorbia supina</i> )	Seeds	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Perennial, procumbent branches, stout at rootstock, full sun	Prefers well-drained soils
<i>Purple nutsedge</i> ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Tubers, seeds	July-Sept	Moist, cool area (tubers) dry, cool area (seeds)	March-July	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Perennial, extremely hardy and persistent, full sun	Pest plant in lawns, gardens, fields, pastures
<i>Purple vetch</i> ( <i>Vicia americana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-May (south) May-Jul (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Mar-May (north)	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Perennial, vicer, trail- ing, spreading, full sun	Cultivated for pastures, hay, and silage
<i>Red clover</i> ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-Apr (south) Apr-Sep (north)	Dry, cool area	Jan-Mar (south) Mar-Jun (north)	Entire U. S. except NE	To 0.6 m	Perennial, ascending stems, many branched, full sun	Cultivated as forage and hay crops, soil conser- vation areas
<i>Redroot pigweed</i> ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Oct	Dry, cool area	March-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Coarse, summer annual, deep red taproot, very hardy, and persistent, shade to full sun	Occurs on moist soil types, pest plant in agricultural and feedlot situations
<i>Reeseed soybean</i> ( <i>Glycine ussuriensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area	Mar-July	SE, NE	To 4 m	Annual legume, vicer stems, full sun	Cultivated as waterfowl food, occurs in moist soils
<i>River bulrush</i> ( <i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Root stock	Sept-April	In sand beds or pots of sand	April-June	NE, MA, SE, CA	To 2 m	Perennial, erect, widely spreading seed head, full sun	Occurs in moist areas and interior U. S.

(Continued)

(Sheet 9 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Abbreviated by Common Name) Herbs (Continued)	Best Propagation Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
Saltmarsh bulrush ( <i>Scirpus rostratus</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>	Root stock	Sept-March	In sand beds or pots of sand	March-June	MS, SP, CA, PFW	To 2 m	Perennial, spiny seed, triangular stems, full sun	Prefers marshes, occurs on dredged material islands
Saltwort ( <i>Salicornia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	In sand beds or in pots of sand	March-June	RE, MA, SE, FL	To 0.6 m	Annual, spiny, much branched, gray leaves, full sun	Prefers coastal moist areas, tolerates brackish soils
Sea blite ( <i>Stachys maritima</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	March-June	Entire U. S. in salt marshes	To 1 m	Annual, much branched, full sun	Prefers coastal moist areas, tolerates salt spray
Sea ox-eye ( <i>Horichia frutescens</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds, transplants	July-Sept (seeds) Sept-March (trans.)	Dry, cool area (seeds) B&B or potted (trans.)	Feb-May	Eastern and southern U. S.	To 0.5 m	Shrubby, fleshy, gray foliage, full sun	Occurs in sandy, coastal areas, tolerates salinity
Seashore lupine ( <i>Lupinus littoralis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Sept	Dry, cool area, soak in H <sub>2</sub> O before planting	March-June	PFW, CA	To 0.5 m	Perennial, scrubby, full sun	Prefers sandy beaches and marshes
Seaside dock ( <i>Rumex maritima</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	Entire U. S. except SE, FL, MS	To 0.1 m	Perennial, deep roots, erect, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist sandy areas, tolerates salt spray
Seaside goldenrod ( <i>Solidago sempervirens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Dec	Dry, cool area	April-June	Eastern and southern U. S. coasts	To 2.6 m	Perennial, stout, erect, very leafy, large flower, full sun	Occurs on coasts and dredged material islands
Seaside plantain ( <i>Plantago maritima</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Mar-Oct (trans) Jun-Sept (seeds)	In sand beds or pots, dry, cool area	March-June	Entire coastal U. S.	To 0.2 m	Annual and perennial, fleshy rootstock and stems, full sun	Prefers salt marshes and seashores, tolerates salinity
Seaside lespedeza ( <i>Lepidostemon cuneata</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Dec	Dry, cool area	March-June	FL, MP, MA, SE, MW, SP, MS	To 1 m	Woody perennial, dense fine foliage, good seed production, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, used on rights-of-way, in pastures, bay fields, and conservation projects
Sheep sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-June	Dry, cool area	Feb-April	Entire U. S.	To 0.3 m	Perennial, basal rosette, full sun	Grows in infertile acid soils, will die in fertile soils
Shore tick-trefoil ( <i>Desmodium canadense</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	Eastern U. S.	To 1.6 m	Perennial, erect, much branched, pubescent, shade or sun	Prefers rich soils, grows in woods or open areas
Silverleaf croton ( <i>Croton punctatus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	FL, SE, MS	To 1 m	Annual, many branched, silver leaves, full sun	Occurs in coastal soils, tolerates salt spray, tolerates drought
Southern bulrush ( <i>Scirpus californicus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Root stock	Sept-March	In sand beds or pots of sand	March-June	SE, MS, FL, CA	To 4 m	Perennial, triangular stems, upright, droopy spikelets, full sun	Occurs in coastal moist areas, tolerates brack- ish soils
Southern ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia bidens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	SE, MS, SP	To 1 m	Annual, hirsute, many branched, full sun	Occurs in dry upland soils, pest plant, occurs in waste areas
Soybean ( <i>Glycine max</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S.	To 0.6 m	Annual, fast growing, high seed production, full sun	Cultivated extensively for human, excellent wild- life food
Spotted burclover ( <i>Medicago arvensis</i> )	Seeds (inoculated)	Feb-April (south) April-July (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Jan (south) Feb-May (north)	Entire U. S.	To 0.5 m	Annual, spreading, stout, spiny seeds, full sun	In poor, dry soils
Spotted spurge ( <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Nov	Dry, cool area	April-July	Entire U. S.	To 0.4 m	Annual, branched stems, prostrate, spreading, full sun	Prefers dry soils

(Continued)

(Sheet 10 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagation Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Herbs (Continued)</b>								
Sourwood spurge ( <i>Elaeagnus quadrangula</i> )	Transplants, seeds	Apr-Jul (trans.) Jun-Aug (seeds)	In sand beds or pots (trans.), dry, cool area (seeds)	March-July	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Perennial, slender stems, square stems, full sun	Prefers moist areas, oc- curs on coasts in fresh water
Sanflower ( <i>Salvia elaeagnifolia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 4 m	Perennial, fleshy roots, creeping rootstock, branching, full sun	Prefers moist areas, stems often purple, showy flowers
Schweinitz's mitsedge ( <i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	NE, GL, NW, W, MP, WP	To 1 m	Perennial, thickened stems, slender stems, full sun	Prefers sandy soils, and moist areas
Texas mustard ( <i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Dry, cool area	March-May	Entire U. S. except SW	To 0.6 m	Annual, erect, branched, slender ascending branches, full sun	Prefers dry soils
Tropic croton ( <i>Croton elaeagnifolia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	SE, FL, MS, SF, MA, NW	To 1.5 m	Annual, rough, hardy, full sun	Pest in pasture areas, oc- curs in moist soils
Table-mead ( <i>Amorpha alba</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, pale green, erect, bushy branched	Occurs in moist soils, pre- fers dry
Virginia pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Nov	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S. except CA, PMW	To 0.5 m	Many branched, hardy, full sun	In dry soils, pest plant in fields, occurs on drained material islands
Western regeed ( <i>Amorpha mollis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area	Apr-June	MA, CA, SW, NE, GL, RE, WP, SP	To 2 m	Perennial, creeping root- stock, hardy, full sun	Prefers well-drained soils, a pest plant
White clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Mar-May (south) May-Sep (north)	Dry, cool area	Jan-Mar (south) Mar-Jun (north)	Entire U. S. except NW	To 0.3 m	Shallow rooted perennial with creeping branches, full sun	Cultivated as pasture and hay crops, occurs on moist soils
White sweetclover ( <i>Melilotus alba</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Apr-May (south) Jun-Nov (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Mar-May (north)	Eastern U. S.	To 3.3 m	Annual, erect or ascend- ing, branching, full sun	Roadsides, pastures, lawns, occurs in moist soils
Wild bean ( <i>Eurostylopis hololepis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	March-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 3 m	Summer annual legume, viney, full sun	Occurs on beaches, toler- ates salt spray
Wild buckwheat ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	June-Nov	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Annual, viney plant, rapid growth, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, a pest plant in crops
Wild sensitive pea ( <i>Cassia nictitans</i> )	Seeds (inoculated)	June-Nov	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Entire U. S.	To 0.3 m	Annual, erect, branching, full sun	Prefers dry soil
Wild strawberry ( <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> )	Seeds, transplants	Mar-May (south) May-Jul (north)	In sand beds (trans.) dry, cool area (seeds)	Sept-Feb	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 0.1 m	Perennial, stout, slender stalks, shade or sun	Prefers dry, rich soil, edible berries
Woolly croton ( <i>Croton setosus</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	April-June	MA, SE, MS, SP, WP, NW	To 2.3 m	Robust, branching annual, good seed production, full sun	Pest in pastures, grows on moist soils, prefers sandy areas
Woolly indigo ( <i>Plantago Marshallii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Aug	Dry, cool area	March-June	MA, SE, WP, MP	To 0.3 m	Annual, ascending leaves, slender stems, full sun	Prefers dry plains and prairies, other dry areas
Yellow starbush ( <i>Geococcyx solstitialis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	April-June	NE, MA, NW, MI, CA	To 0.6 m	Annual, branched, winged stems, full sun	Pest plant in cultivated areas
Yellow sweetclover ( <i>Medicago officinalis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds (inoculated)	May-Jun (south) Jul-Nov (north)	Dry, cool area	Nov-Feb (south) Apr-Jun (north)	Eastern U. S.	To 0.3 m	Annual, erect or ascend- ing, branching, full sun	Occurs in waste areas and fields, moist soils

(Continued)

(Sheet 11 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Plant Name	Seed Propagule	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Nature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Dry, cool area	March-June	NE, MA, SP, SE, GA, MV	To over 6m	Twining, woody vine, ascending trees or trailing on ground	Prefers rich, moist soil
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Tuber, seeds	Sept-Mar (tubers) June-Sep (seeds)	In soil beds, dry, cool area	Feb-June	MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	Long trailing stems	Tuber rootstocks, stout, spines, shade	Prefers moist areas in woods and thickets
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Rooted stems, seeds	Sept-April	In sand beds, dry, cool area	Mar-June	Eastern U. S. and SP	To 4 m	Perennial, twining, large roots	Prefers sandy beaches and dunes
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-Aug	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	Long trailing stems	Woody, 4-angled shoots, spiny, shade to sun	Prefers moist areas in woods and thickets, occurs in dry areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-August	Dry, cool area	Mar-June	SE, MS, FL, MV	To 20 m	Woody, cross visible in cross-section, shade or sun	Prefers moist woods, occurs in moist open areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Sept	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool area	Mar-June	MA, NE, MV, SE	To 30 m	Climbing, large stem, shade	Prefers thickets, native stock for cultivated grape hybrids
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Tuber, seeds	Sept-Mar (tubers) Apr-Jul (seeds)	In soil beds (tubers) dry, cool area (seeds)	Apr-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	Long trailing stems	Woody, 4-angled, large tubers, spiny leaves and stems, shade or sun	Prefers thickets, moist areas, occurs in dry habitats
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	June-Oct	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool area	Mar-June	NE, MA, SE, MW	Long trailing stems	Climbing, pubescent, thin shining leaves, shade or sun	Prefers moist rocky areas, occurs in open moist areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Root stock, transplants	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	Long climbing stems	Pubescent, fragrant, persistent, shade or sun	Best plant in unkept areas, excellent forage plant
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Root stock, transplants	Sept-March	In soil beds or pots of soil	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	Long climbing stems	Hairy, 3-foliate leaves, sun or shade	Best plant in unkept areas, excellent cover vine, ornamental
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	April-August	Dry, cool areas	Mar-June	SE, FL, SP, MS	Long trailing stems	Woody, slender, no tubers or spines, shade or sun	Prefer dry thickets
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Aug-Oct	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool areas	March-June	SE, MA, FL, SP, MS	Long trailing stems	Woody, slender stems, large leaves shade or sun	Prefers moist sandy soil in thickets, occurs in silt and clay in open areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area	March-June	Entire U. S.	Long climbing stems	Numerous tendrils, aerial roots, fast growing, shade cover, sun or shade	Prefers wood and thickets, dry soil, but occurs in open areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Mar (tubers) June-Aug (seeds)	In soil beds (trans.) dry, cool area (seeds)	March-May	Eastern U. S. and SP	Long trailing stems	Deep, tuberous rootstock, stout spines, shade or sun	Prefers dry sandy soil, also called salsparilla
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Oct	Remove pulpy coat, dry, cool area	March-June	SE, MS, FL	Long trailing vine	Evergreen, coarse-stemmed, persistent, sun or shade	Prefers dry soil in woods, it occurs in open areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	May-August	Dry, cool area	March-June	MS, SE, FL, SP	High climbing stems	Shrub, tough, stout leaves and stems	Prefers moist woods, but occurs in open areas
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool areas	March-June	NE, MA, MV, MS, SP, MS, FL	High climbing stems	Large leaves, bark loose and shreddy, tendrils, shade or sun	Prefers dry soil in thickets, occurs in the open
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Oct-Nov	Remove pulpy coat dry, cool area	March-June	SE, MS, FL	Long trailing vine	Evergreen, coarse-stemmed, persistent, sun or shade	Forms low thickets in the open or wood areas

(Continued)

(Sheet 12 of 100)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Shrubs and Small Trees</b>								
American elderberry ( <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-March July-Sept	In nursery, dry, cool place	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 9 m	Deciduous, many stemmed, large flowers, full sun	Prefers moist soils, but occurs over wide soil ranges
American hornbeam ( <i>Cornus caroliniana</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 9 m	Deciduous, round crown, partial or full shade	Prefers dry soils, often is understory in open woods
American plum ( <i>Prunus americana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-March July-Sept (seeds)	BAB or potted in nursery, dry, cool place	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 9 m	Deciduous, spreading crown, full to partial sun	Prefers moist soils, occurs in dense thick- ets, edible fruit
Arrowwood viburnum ( <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MS, SE	To 3 m	Deciduous, shrubby, large flowers, partial sun	Prefers moist soils, com- mon as understory
Autumn olive ( <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	MA, SE, ME, FL, SP	To 5 m	Evergreen in south decid- uous in north full sun, shrub full to partial sun	Prefers dry soils, drought resistant, very hardy
Bayberry ( <i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	NE, MA	To 3 m	Evergreen, very dense, full sun, shrub	Prefers sandy soils, occurs in coastal areas, common on dredged ma- terial, important habitat plant
Beech plum ( <i>Prunus maritima</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, NE	To 2 m	Deciduous, low, many branched, full sun	Prefers sandy, coastal soils, edible fruit
Bearberry ( <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> )	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery, cleaned and stratified (seeds)	Feb-June	NE, MA, GL, ME, NY, VA, CA, PNW	To 0.2 m	Evergreen, spreading shrubby, slow growth, shade to full sun	Occurs in dry, sandy, and rocky soils
Beautyberry ( <i>Callicarpa americana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	SE, ME, FL, MA	To 2.5 m	Deciduous, shrubby abun- dant fruit, full sun to partial shade	Grows in variety of soil conditions, does best as understory plant
Bicolor lespedeza ( <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> )	Transplants	Sept-Nov Mar-June	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	MA, SE, FL, SP	To 3 m	Deciduous legume, irreg- ular shrub, full sun	Tolerates poor soils and drought conditions, pre- fers well-drained, dry areas
Black raspberry ( <i>Rubus occidentalis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	Potted in nursery or soil bed	Feb-June	NE, MA, SE, SP, MP	To 4 m	Deciduous, spiny, glaucous, roots from stem tips, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, per- sistent, pest plant in pastures
Blue brush ( <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> )	Seeds	June-Aug	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	PNW, CA	To 1 m	Deciduous, shrubby, shade to sun	Occurs in dry, rocky, sandy areas, used for tree sub- stitute by pioneers
Blue elderberry ( <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> )	Seeds	July-Oct	Cleaned and strat- ified seeds	Feb-June	SW, CA, PNW	To 8 m	Deciduous, many stemmed, showy flowers, full sun	Occurs in moist soils in open or in edges of woods
Brazilian pepper tree ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Cuttings, transplants	Oct-April	In rooting medium (cuttings), BAB or potted (trans.)	Oct-June	FL	To 10 m	Evergreen, many branched, tropical, showy flowers, full sun	Occurs in moist soils be- low freeze line in Flor- ida, common on dredged material islands
Brewer saltbush ( <i>Atriplex breweri</i> )	Seeds	June-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	CA, SW	To 0.5 m	Shrubby, dense, full sun	Occurs in dry, saline soil, also known as sage brush
Buffalobery ( <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	March-June	NE, MA, GL, NY, SW	To 2.5 m	Deciduous, shrubby, shade to sun	Occurs in moist soils

(Continued)

\* Balled and burlapped.



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)</b>								
Bush lupine ( <i>Lupinus albus</i> )	Seeds	July-Sept	Dry, cool area	March-June	FW, CA	To 0.5 m	Perennial, shrubby, many seed pods, full sun to part shade	Occurs in dry and well- drained soils, both in open and in edges of woods
California blackberry ( <i>Rubus ursinus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Apr (trans.) Jan-Jul (seeds)	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.) cleaned and stratified (seeds)	Feb-May	FW, CA	To 1 m	Perennial, woody, many branched, arching, full sun	Occurs in dry, well- drained areas in most soils, very dense wood
California buckthorn ( <i>Rhamnus californica</i> )	Transplants	Sept-Mar	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	FW, CA	To 2 m	Deciduous, shrubby, thorny, full sun	Occurs in dry soils
Canadian serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Apr (trans.) May-June (seeds)	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.) cleaned and stratified (seeds)	Mar-June	SE, NE, MA	To 7 m *	Deciduous, upright, shrubby, pubescent young twigs, full to partial sun	Prefers moist areas, occurs in most soils
Caroline ash ( <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Mar-June	MA, SE, FL, MP, MS, SP	To 14 m	Deciduous, pubescent, 5-7 leaflets, shade or sun	Occurs in moist or wet soils, in woods or in open
Caroline rose ( <i>Rosa carolina</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Hips, cuttings	July-Oct (hips) April-Oct (cuttings)	Cleaned and stratified (hips) in rooting medium (cuttings)	Feb-June	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 1.5 m	Deciduous, thorny, arching, fast growing, full sun	Occurs in most soils, well-drained to dry, open areas
Cascara buckthorn ( <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	Apr-June	FW, CA	To 7 m	Deciduous, shrubby, shade to full sun	Occurs in most soils, open areas or in woods
Cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	SE, MS, MA	To 10 m	Evergreen, shrubby, ascending branches, full sun to partial shade	Occurs in most soils, cultivated as an ornamental
Chickasaw plum ( <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-July	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	SE, MS, MA, SP	To 2 m	Deciduous, shrubby, thorny, large fruit, full sun	Ferns, thickets, occurs in moist dry and well- drained soils
Common buckthorn ( <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	SE, FL, MS, SP	To 10 m	Deciduous, shrub or tree, seeds few, shade or sun	Prefers moist soils, in open or edges of woods
Common chokeberry ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	Mar-June	MS, MV, GL, MP, MW, SW, FW, CA	To 10 m	Deciduous, shrubby under- ground stems, forms thickets, shade or sun	Occurs in most soils including sand dunes and rocky areas
Common deerberry ( <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> )	Transplants, seeds	Sept-Mar (trans.) Apr-June (seeds)	BAB or potted, cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	Eastern U. S.	To 2 m	Deciduous, much branched, irregular, shade or sun	Occurs in dry soils in woody, thickets, and edges of woods
Common juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, seedlings	Sept-March (seedlings) Sept-Nov (seeds)	BAB or potted in nursery, stratified at 5°C	March-June	GL, MS, SE		Spreading, narrowleaf evergreen shrub, full sun	Used as an ornamental shrub over a large range, quite hardy, tolerates alkaline soils
Common sweetleaf ( <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, SE, MS	To 3 m	Deciduous, large waxy leaves, sweet taste, shade or sun	Occurs in woods and thickets, mostly in shade, sometimes in open areas
Crabapple ( <i>Malus angustifolia</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-March (trans.) May-July (seeds)	BAB or potted (trans.) cleaned and stratified (seeds)	Feb-May	MA, SE, FA, MS	To 7 m	Deciduous, thorny, bitter fruit, showy flowers, full sun	Occurs in most dry soils, in open thickets
Daboon ( <i>Ilex cassine</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, FL, MS	To 8.5 m	Evergreen, thorny, slow growing, full sun	Prefers sandy moist areas, in woods c. open, in coastal areas
Downy serviceberry ( <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	SE, MS	To 14 m	Deciduous, large leaves, pubescent, shade or sun	Prefers dry, soils, in woods or open areas

(Continued)

(Sheet 14 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)</b>								
Eastern hopbush ( <i>Osirea virginiana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	B&B or potted in nursery	Feb-June	NE, GA, ME, SP, WV, SE, MA, FL, MS	To 10 m	Deciduous, hardwood, leaves yellow-green, shade or sun	Prefers dry soils, in woods or in open areas
Elderberry ( <i>Sambucus glauca</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	WA, PM, CA, SW	To 7 m	Deciduous, large seed- heads, few branches	Occurs in dry soils
Elderberry ( <i>Sambucus callicarpa</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	PM, CA	To 7 m	Deciduous, shrubby	Occurs in dry soils
Evergreen blackberry ( <i>Rubus laciniatus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-July	Cleaned and replanted	Aug-Sept	Eastern U. S.	To 4 m	Stout, deciduous, arching branches, persistent	Pest plant in pastures, cultivated for fruit
Firethorn ( <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Jan (seeds) Sept-Mar (trans.)	Cleaned and stratified (seeds), B&B or potted (trans.)	Feb-May	MA, SE, SP, FL, MS	To 4 m	Evergreen, irregular, hardy, showy flowers and fruit, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, does well in wet or dry areas, cultivated as ornamental
Flowering dogwood ( <i>Cornus florida</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-Feb	B&B or potted in nursery	Feb-April	Eastern U. S. and SP	To 15 m	Deciduous, bushy crown, showy flowers, shade or sun	Occurs in dry soils, cultivated as orna- mental, in woods or in open areas
Galberry ( <i>Ilex glabra</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	B&B or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS	To 2 m	Evergreen, shrubby, dot- ted underside of leaves, shade or sun	Prefers sandy soil, occurs on coasts
Gray dogwood ( <i>Cornus racemosa</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	B&B or potted in nursery	Feb-May	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 2 m	Dense deciduous, shrubby, gray bark, shade or sun	Prefers moist soils, occurs in thickets, woods, open areas
Ground blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-June	Cleaned and stratified	Jan-March	SE, MS, MA	To 2 m	Evergreen, pubescent, few branches, shade or sun	Prefers moist areas, in woods or open areas
Groundsel tree ( <i>Vaccinium malinifolia</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Nov	B&B or potted (trans.) dry, cool area (seeds)	Jan-May	SE, MA, MS, SP, NE	To 3.5 m	Many branched, deciduous shrubby, full sun	Prefers moist areas, occurs on sea coasts, tolerates salinity
Halberd-leaved willow ( <i>Salix hastata</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	B&B or potted	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 10 m	Many branched, deciduous full sun	Cultivated as ornamental
Hibiscus ( <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Mar (trans.) June-Aug (seeds)	B&B or potted (trans.) dry, cool area (seeds)	Feb-June	NE, SE, MA, FL, MS, SP	To 2.3 m	Deciduous, many branched, erect, large seed pods, full sun	Prefers moist soils, tolerates some salinity, occurs on coasts and inland
Highbush blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds, cuttings	Jan-Feb (trans.) June-Aug (seeds)	Cooled, cleaned, and planted (seeds) layered in rooting medium (trans.)	Feb-June	NE, SE, MA, FL, MS	To 4 m	Deciduous, erect, hardy, many branched, shade to full sun	Occurs in moist soils
Hollyleaf cherry ( <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> )	Seeds, transplants	July-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	Nov-May	CA	To 6 m	Evergreen, serrated holly-like leaves, full sun	Prefers dry soils
Money mesquite ( <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-May	SP, SW	To 14 m	Deciduous, shrubby, holly irregular crown, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy, or loam soils, pest plant in eastern pastures
Hooker's willow ( <i>Salix hookeriana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Cuttings	year-round	Layered in rooting medium	Feb-June	PM, CA	To 10 m	Deciduous, shrubby, pubescent, full sun	Prefers moist areas, tolerates shifting sand and flooding
Japanese lespedeza ( <i>Lespedeza japonica</i> )	Seeds, inoculated	May-Sept	Dry, cool area	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 1 m	Shrubby, woody, peren- nial, full sun	Cultivated for grazing
Low blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> )	Seeds	June-July	Cleaned and stratified	Oct-May	SE, MA, MS	To 0.6 m	Shrubby, erect, rhizomatous, stout, shade or sun	Prefers dry areas, thickets or woods

(Continued)

(Sheet 15 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagation Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)</b>								
Mapleleaf viburnum ( <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> )	Seeds	July-Oct	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	SE, ME, MA	To 1 m	Deciduous, shrubby, maple shape leaf, shade or sun	Thickets or open areas
Marsh elder ( <i>Iva frutescens</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-April	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	To 4 m	Deciduous, many branched, serrated leaves, full sun	Prefers sandy, moist areas, occurs on coastal islands, dunes and marshes
Mountain blackberry ( <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> )	Seeds, rootstock	June-July (seeds) Year-round (rootstock)	Cleaned and replanted (seeds), in soil beds (root stock)	Sept-May (seeds) Feb-May (rootstock)	NE, MA, GL, MV	To 3.5 m	Deciduous, hardy, very thick, profligate fruit- ing, full sun, spiny	Pest plant in pastures, occurs and thrives almost anywhere
Multiflora rose ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	Entire U. S. except NP	To 4 m	Deciduous, arching, thorny, showy flowers, full sun	Pest plant in unkempt pastures and fields, cultivated for wind- breaks and cover
Myrtle oak ( <i>Quercus myrtilloides</i> )	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Oct-Mar	FL	To 15 m	Evergreen, leathery, full sun	Prefers sandy coastal soils, tolerates salt spray
Northern bayberry ( <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-Mar	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	NE, MA	To 15 m	Evergreen, pubescent, dense, dark green, full sun	Prefers sandy coastal soils, tolerates salt spray
Oleander ( <i>Nerium oleander</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-Mar	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-April	SW, FL, MS	To 10 m	Evergreen, dense, upright twigs, showy flowers, full sun	Prefers dry sandy soils, tolerates salt spray and drought, not freeze tolerant
Pacific bayberry ( <i>Myrica californica</i> )	Transplants	Sept-Mar	BAB or potted in nursery	Mar-June	PW, CA	To 9 m	Evergreen, shrubby, dense foliage, full sun	Prefers sandy sites, occurs in coastal areas, tolerates salt spray
Pacific dogwood ( <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-Mar	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	PW, CA	To 3 m	Deciduous, shrubby, erect, bushy, full sun and shade	Prefers well-drained areas
Pacific wax myrtle ( <i>Myrica californica</i> )	Transplants	Oct-Feb	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	PW, CA, coasts	To 11 m	Evergreen, thick shrubs, ascending branches, full sun	Prefers moist areas, occurs in marshes, gullies, sand dunes, islands
Pacific willow ( <i>Salix lasioandra</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Cuttings, transplants	Year-round (cut.) Sept-Mar (trans.)	In rooting medium (cut.), BAB or in pots (trans.)	Feb-May	PW, CA	To 4 m	Deciduous, shrubby, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist areas
Poison ivy ( <i>Rhus radicans</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-Mar	BAB or in pots in nursery	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 5 m	Deciduous, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist areas, vine form not recommended for planting
Posonhaw ( <i>Ilex decidua</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Dec	Cleaned and stratified	Mar-June	GL, SP, MP, MV, SE, MS, MA, FL	To 10 m	Deciduous, red berries, very showy, shade or sun	Prefers moist areas, cul- tivated as ornamental
Posonhaw viburnum ( <i>Viburnum nudum</i> )	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Cleaned and stratified	Mar-June	SE, MS, MA, FL	To 8 m	Deciduous, large leaves, shade or sun	Occurs in moist soils, in woods or in open
Purple osier willow ( <i>Salix purpurea</i> )	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	In rooting medium, BAB or potted	Mar-June	MA, MV, NE	To 4 m	Deciduous, purple stems, slender, full sun	Cultivated as an ornamen- tal, prefers moist places, used in bank stabilization
Pussy willow ( <i>Salix discolor</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	NE, SP, GL	To 6 m	Deciduous, shrubby, full sun	Prefers moist soils, widely used as an ornamental

(Continued)

(Sheet 16 of 12)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)								
Quail brush ( <i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> )	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Mar-May	SV	To 1 m	Deciduous, shrubby, pale green, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy soils tolerates salinity
Red alder ( <i>Alnus rubra</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Year-round (cut.) Sept-Mar (trans.)	In rooting medium (cut.), BAB or in pots (trans.)	Feb-May	PW, CA	To 15 m	Deciduous, shrubby, upright branches, full sun	Occurs on moist soils, on cutover forest land, beaches, streams
Red buckeye ( <i>Aesculus pavia</i> )	Transplants, seeds	Aug-Oct (seeds) Sept-Mar (trans.)	Stratified (seeds), BAB or in pots	Feb-May	SE, MS, SP	To 8 m	Deciduous, shrubby, shade or sun	Large fruit is inedible, occurs in moist soils
Red osier dogwood ( <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Cuttings, transplants	Aug-April (cut.) Sept-April (trans.)	In rooting medium BAB or potted	April-June	ME, MV, GL, RP, SU, PW, NW	To 2.3 m	Deciduous, shrubby, stoloniferous, full to partial sun	Occurs in moist soils, prefers moist poorly drained areas
Riverflat hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus spaza</i> )	Seeds	April-June	Cleaned and stratified	March-May	SE, MA, MS	To 5 m	Deciduous, leathery, thorny, shade or sun	Prefers dry soils, in woods or in open, red fruit
Rough-leaved dogwood ( <i>Cornus drummii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-May	SE, MA, MS, SP, RP	To 5 m	Deciduous, showy flowers, fast growing, sun or shade	Prefers moist areas, occurs in moist soils
Russian olive ( <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Oct (seeds) Sept-March (trans.)	Cleaned and stratified (seeds), BAB or potted (trans.)	March-June	Entire U. S.	To 7 m	Evergreen, shrubby, spiny, irregular crown, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, cultivated for windbreak, roadside, ornamental
Pursh blackhaw ( <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> )	Seeds	July-Oct	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-April	SE, MS, MA, FL	To 3 m	Deciduous, leathery, shiny green, shade	Prefers dry areas, in woods, but occurs in thickets and open areas
Salal ( <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, root stock	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	PW, CA	To 2 m	Evergreen, dark shiny leaves, shade	Prefers moist areas, cultivated for florist industry
Salmonberry ( <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	June-Aug	Cleaned and in dry cool area	March-June	PW	To 5 m	Deciduous, branching, leafy, shrubby, showy flowers, large fruit, shade	Occurs in moist areas, in woods and thickets
Saltbush ( <i>Atriplex polycarpa</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	July-Oct	Dry, cool area	Feb-May	SV	To 1 m	Deciduous, shrubby, pale green, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy soils, tolerates drought and salinity
Saltcedar ( <i>Tamarix parviflora</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, SW, SP, MS, FL	To 5 m	Evergreen, small foliage, irregular crown, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy soils, tolerates drought and salinity
Sandbar willow ( <i>Salix interior</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	NE, MV, GL, RP, SP, ME	To 9 m	Deciduous, shrubby, dense, full sun	Prefers moist soils, riverbanks
Sand blackberry ( <i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	May-July	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	MA, SE, FL	To 1 m	Deciduous, arching, erect, spiny, robust, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy areas
Sand pine ( <i>Pinus clausa</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	FL, MS	To 6 m	Maroonleaf evergreen, shrubby, full sun	Grows in poor soils, tolerates drought, sandy conditions, occurs on coasts
Sawtooth oak ( <i>Quercus acutifolia</i> ) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, ME, FL, SP	To 10 m	Deciduous, irregular growth, full sun	Cultivated for wildlife food, occurs on moist soils
Scotch broom ( <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	PW		Evergreen showy flowers, dense growth, full sun	Pest plant in some areas, cultivated as ornamental elsewhere
Sharp-toothed blackberry ( <i>Rubus argutus</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Rootstock, seeds	Year-round (root.) June-July (seeds)	In soil beds (root.) cleaned and stratified (seeds)	Sept-May (seeds) Feb-May (rootstock)	SE, MA, FL, ME, MV	To 2 m	Deciduous, hardy, very robust, prolific fruiting, full sun, spiny	Pest plant in pastures, occurs and thrives almost anywhere

(Continued)

(Sheet 17 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)</b>								
Shining sumac ( <i>Rhus copallina</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, rootstock	Sept-Nov Sept-Mar	Cleaned and stratified (seeds), in soil beds (rootstock)	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 4 m	Deciduous, little branch- ing, lateral spreading roots, forms thickets, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, in open areas
Shore pine ( <i>Pinus contorta</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	PNW, CA	To 12 m	Maritime evergreen, spreading, full sun	Coastal dunes plant, very hardy, can be grown from seeds
Shrub verbena ( <i>Lantana camara</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>	Seeds, transplants	May-Sept (seeds) Sept-Mar (trans.)	Dry, cool area (seeds) BAB or potted (trans.)	Jan-April	FL, SE, MS, SP	To 1 m	Deciduous, tropical, showy flowers, full sun	Cultivated as ornamental, prefers moist, sandy soils
Silky dogwood ( <i>Cornus amomum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 3-3 m	Deciduous, purplish stems, full sun	Prefers moist soils, in woods, and in open areas
Silky willow ( <i>Salix sericea</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Year-round (cut.) Sept-Mar (trans.)	In rooting medium, BAB or potted (trans.)	March-June	NE, MA, GL, MGV	To 4 m	Deciduous, purplish stems, pubescent, full sun	Prefers wet to moist soils, in open areas
Sitka alder ( <i>Alnus sinuata</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Year-round (cut.) Sept-Mar (trans.)	In rooting medium, BAB or potted (trans.)	Feb-May	PNW	To 10 m	Deciduous, shrubby, mil- tissenced, full sun	Prefers moist soils, in open areas
Smooth sumac ( <i>Rhus glabra</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Sept-Feb	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 2 m	Deciduous, shrubby, few branches, forms thick- ets from roots, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, in open areas
Southern bayberry ( <i>Myrica cerifera</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Sept-Mar	BAB or potted	Feb-May	SE, MA, FL, MS, SP	To 5 m	Evergreen, dense, upright branches, full sun	Prefers moist, sandy areas, occurs on sea- coasts and islands
Southern dewberry ( <i>Rubus trivialis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	April-May (seeds) Year-round (trans.)	Cleaned and stratified (seeds), BAB or potted (trans.)	Jan-March	SE, MS, FL, SP	To 1 m	Deciduous, persistent, large fruit, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, ex- cellent wildlife food
Spunkberry ( <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> )	Seeds	May-July	Cleaned and stratified	Jan-May	SE, MA, SP, MS	To 10 m	Deciduous in north, ever- green in south, spread- ing, shrubby, shade or full sun	Occurs in dry soils, in woods or open thickets
Squaw huckleberry ( <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> )	Seeds	May-June	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 5 m	Deciduous, leathery, shrubby shade or sun	Occurs in dry woods or open thickets, edges of woods
Staghorn sumac ( <i>Rhus typhina</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Oct-Dec	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 4 m	Deciduous, few branches, showy fruit, full sun	Forms thicket, occurs in dry soils
Summersweet ( <i>Claytonia alnifolia</i> )	Seeds	Sept-Nov	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	SE, MS	To 1.5 m	Deciduous, ascending stems, pubescent, shade or sun	Occurs in moist soils, in woods and open areas, cultivated as ornamental
Sweep privet ( <i>Forsteria acuminata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-May	SE, MS	To 8 m	Deciduous, many branches, shrubby, shade or sun	Prefers moist, bottomland type soils (silt, clay)
Sweep rose ( <i>Rosa palustris</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-June	MA, SE, MS	To 1 m	Deciduous, arching branches, full sun	Prefers moist soils
Tax alder ( <i>Alnus serrulata</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Year-round (cut.) Sept-Mar (trans.)	In rooting medium, BAB or potted	Feb-May	NE, MA, MS, SP, MGV	To 5 m	Deciduous, rusty, pubescent, shade or sun	Occurs in moist soils, in woods or in open areas
Tartarian honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, rootstock	Sept-March	BAB, potted or in soil beds	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 2 m	Deciduous, showy flowers, full sun	Cultivated as ornamental shrub
Texas huiache ( <i>Acacia smallii</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds	Aug-Oct	Dry, cool area	Jan-April	SP, MS, SW	To 5 m	Deciduous, large seed pods, full sun	Prefers dry, sandy soils, tolerates drought and salinity

(Continued)

(Sheet 16 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)								
Thorny oleaster ( <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-April	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	Entire U. S.	To 4 m	Evergreen, robust, thorny, spreading, arching, full sun	Cultivated as ornamental, tolerates poor soil and salt spray
Toothache tree ( <i>Leptochloa glauca</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, FL, MS, SP	To 12 m	Deciduous, fast growing, spiny, full or partial sun	Prefers well-drained soils, occurs in dredged material in Texas and North Carolina
Turkey oak ( <i>Quercus laevis</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, MA, FL	To 10 m	Deciduous, large leathery leaves, full sun	Prefers sandy coastal areas
Wax myrtle ( <i>Myrica caribaea</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	SE, FL, MS, MA, SP	To 3.3 m	Evergreen, dense, shrubby, ascending branches, full sun	Prefers moist areas, does well on poor, sandy coastal sites
Western blackberry ( <i>Rubus vitifolius</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-June	PMW, CA	To 1 m	Arching, deciduous, full sun	Occurs in dry soils, pest plant in pastures
Western chokeberry ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>serotina</i> )	Seeds	Aug-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-May	CA, PMW	To 8 m	Deciduous, bushy, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, small trees
Western dogwood ( <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-May	PMW, CA	To 5 m	Deciduous, irregular branches, shade or sun	Occurs moist soils, in woods or in open areas
Western huckleberry ( <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	PMW, CA	To 2.5 m	Evergreen, erect, slow growth, shade to sun	Occurs in dry woods
Wild apple ( <i>Malus domestica</i> )	Seeds, transplants	Aug-Oct (seeds) Sept-Mar (trans.)	Cleaned and stratified BAB or potted	Feb-May	Entire U. S.	To 7 m	Deciduous, thorny, showy flowers, large fruit, full sun	Occurs in moist soils, parent stock of all commercial apple trees
Wild black currant ( <i>Ribes maritimum</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted	Feb-June	Northern U. S.	To 1 m	Deciduous, arching, erect branches, shade	Occurs in moist soils
Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus americana</i> )	Seeds	Aug-Sept	Cleaned and stratified	Feb-June	PMW, CA, SW	To 10 m	Deciduous, bitter fruit, full sun	Occurs in moist soils
Wild indigo ( <i>Baptisia leucophylla</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Oct	Dry, cool area (seeds) BAB or potted (trans.)	Jan-March	SP, MS, SE	To 1 m	Deciduous, tumblers, seed- pods rattle, full sun	Occurs in dry soils, pre- fers sand or silt, tolerant of salt spray
Wild rose ( <i>Rosa rugosa</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.), in rooting medium (cuttings)	Feb-June	MA, SE, MS, SP, FL	To 5 m	Deciduous, arching branches, thorns, profuse flowers, full sun	Prefers moist soils, fast growing, tolerant of wide range of soil conditions
Wingecale ( <i>Atriplex canescens</i> )	Seeds	Nov-Dec	Dry, cool place	Jan-May	MA, SW, CA	To 2.5 m	Evergreen, shrubby, much branched, full sun	Tolerates drought and wide range of soil condi- tions, prefers dry sandy soil
Winterberry ( <i>Illex verticillata</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	SE, MS	To 5 m	Deciduous, arching, rounded crown, full sun or shade	Wide range of soil condi- tions, prefers moist soils
Witch hazel ( <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, MS, MP, GL, NY	To 10 m	Deciduous, shrubby, par- tial sun to full shade	Prefers moist soils
Yew ( <i>Taxus canadensis</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Jan-April	SE, MA, MS, SP, FL	To 6 m	Evergreen, forms dense clusters, and ornamen- tal dwarf forms, full sun	Prefers sandy soils, grows in coastal, tolerates salt spray
Yellow paloverde ( <i>Quercus microphylla</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Jan-April	SW, CA	To 7 m	Deciduous, legume, shrubby, full sun	Tolerates extreme drought and some salinity, pre- fers sandy soil

(Continued)

(Sheet 19 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Large Trees</b>								
American beech ( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Mar-June	NE, MA, SE, MS, GL, MP, SP	To 30 m	Deciduous, with shallow root system, full sun	Best in moist conditions, poorly drained soils
American sycamore ( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Mar-June	NE, MA, SE, MS, GL, MP, SP, GL, MPV	To 30 m	Deciduous, wide spreading crown, full sun	Best in moist soils, but grows under a variety of conditions
Australian pine ( <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-Feb	BAB or potted in nursery	Dec-April	TL, CA	To 45 m	Narrowleaf evergreen, drooping branches, full sun	Grows well in sandy soils, exotic naturalized in U. S.
Black cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Aug-Oct	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP, MP, MP, GL	To 18 m	Deciduous, upright crown, full sun	Can be grown from seed, wood highly prized for furniture
Black cottonwood ( <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.), layered in rooting medium (cuttings)	March-June	PNW, SW, CA	To 38 m	Deciduous, fast growing, large full sun	Used for paper products, prefers moist soils, used for windbreaks and shade
Black gum ( <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, SP, MP, MP, MPV, GL	To 27 m	Deciduous, upright crown slow growing, full sun	Prefers moist soil
Black locust ( <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Mar-June	MS, MA, MP	To 25 m	Deciduous, fragrant flow- ers spiny, full sun	Tolerates drought and poor soil conditions, a legume
Black walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Seeds, seedlings	Sept-Nov (seeds) Sept-Mar (seedlings)	Stratified (seeds), BAB or potted (trans.)	Mar-June	MA, SE, MS, SP, MP, MPV	To 30 m	Deciduous, edible, up- right crown, sun to shade	Varied soil conditions, good footplant, excel- lent furniture wood, grows slowly
Black willow ( <i>Salix nigra</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.), layered in rooting medium	Feb-July	SE, MS, MA, SP, FL	To 12 m	Deciduous, shrubby, full sun	Very fast-growing, prefers moist and flooded soils
Cow oak ( <i>Quercus michauxii</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Sept-Nov (seeds) Oct-March (trans.)	Stratified at 5°C, BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	MA, SE, FL, MS, SP	To 24 m	Deciduous, large edible seed, full sun to part shade	Prefers moist soils, fast growing
Eastern cottonwood ( <i>Populus deltoides</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.), layered in rooting medium (cut.)	March-June	MA, SE, GL, MP, SP, MS	To 30 m	Deciduous, very fast growing full sun	Used for paper products, shade, prefers moist soil
Eastern red cedar ( <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Sept-Mar (trans.) Sept-Nov (seeds)	BAB, potted in nursery, (trans.), stratified at 5°C (seeds)	Feb-June	SE, MS, SP, MPV	To 12 m	Narrowleaf evergreen, drought tolerant, full sun	Produce commercially by tree nurseries, toler- ates drought well, has shrub form under stressed conditions
Eastern white pine ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	NE, GL, MA	To 30 m	Narrowleaf evergreen, pyramidal crown, full sun	Prefers moist sandy soil
Green ash ( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	Eastern and mid U. S.	To 24 m	Deciduous, full or par- tial shade	Prefers moist soils, tol- erates poor soil conditions
Hackberry ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	SE, MS, SP, MPV, MP	To 30 m	Deciduous, large spread- ing crown, full sun	Tolerates alkaline and sandy soils

(Continued)

(Sheet 20 of 22)

Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Large Trees (Continued)</b>								
Honeylocust ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	SE, MA, GL, MV, SP, MA, MS	To 24 m	Deciduous legume, spiny, full or partial sun	Prefers moist fertile soils
Laurel oak ( <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Jan-March	SE, SP, MS	To 30 m	Flat topped crown, broad- leaf evergreen, full sun	Prefers moist soils, occurs on coasts
Live oak ( <i>Quercus virginiana</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Jan-May	SE, SP, MS, MA	To 15 m	Evergreen, large spread- ing crown, full sun	Prefers sandy moist soils, and occurs on coasts, tolerates salt spray
Loblolly pine ( <i>Pinus taeda</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	SE, SP, MS, MA	To 21 m	Barroleaf evergreen, large crown, full sun	Coastal and interior plant, on sandy and silt soils, (poorly drained)
Longleaf pine ( <i>Pinus palustris</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, SE, MS, FL, SP	To 37 m	Barroleaf evergreen, tall open crown, full sun	Prefers sandy conditions, but occurs in other soils, occurs on coast
Mockernut hickory ( <i>Carya tomentosa</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, MV, SP, MP	To 25 m	Deciduous, arching branches, full or par- tial sun	Prefers drier soils, edible nuts, hardy, common
Paper mulberry ( <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> )	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	Eastern U. S.	To 15 m	Deciduous, arching branches, full or par- tial sun	Exotic, naturalized in U. S., fast growing, forms thickets
Pechleaf willow ( <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery (trans.), layered in rooting medium (cuttings)	March-June	GL, WP, MP, MA	To 18 m	Deciduous, drooping branches, full sun	Prefers moist soils, grows on dredged material islands
Pecan ( <i>Carya illinoensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, MS, SP, MP	To 43 m	Deciduous, irregular crown, full sun	Prefers moist soils, but grows in wide range of soil conditions, edible nuts
Persimmon ( <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Rootstock	Sept-March	In soil beds in nursery	Feb-June	MA, SE, FL, MS, SP, MP, MV	To 18 m	Deciduous, drooping branches, full sun	Prefers moist, rich soils, but tolerates wide range of soil conditions, edible fruit
Pignut hickory ( <i>Carya glabra</i> )	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, FL, MS, MV, SP, MP	To 23 m	Deciduous, open crown, full sun	Prefers drier soils than other hickories
Redbay ( <i>Persea borbonica</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, FL, SE, MS, SP	To 18 m	Evergreen, upright branches, full or par- tial sun	Often occurs in dense woods, prefers moist soils
Red maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	Entire eastern U. S.	To 25 m	Deciduous, upright branches, full or par- tial sun	Prefers moist soils, widely used as an ornamental
Red mulberry ( <i>Morus rubra</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	Entire eastern U. S.	To 22 m	Deciduous, rounded dense crown, full or partial shade	Prefers moist, fertile soils, edible fruit
River birch ( <i>Betula nigra</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	MA, SE, MS, SP, MP, MV	To 25 m	Deciduous, irregular, mul- tistemmed, full or par- tial sun	Prefers moist soils, used as ornamental, common in South
Sassafras ( <i>Sassafras albidum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	NE, MA, SE, MS, SP, MP, NP, GL, MV	To 27 m	Deciduous, spreading branches, full or par- tial sun	Prefers upland soils but occurs over wide range of soil conditions, forms dense thicket

(Continued)

(Sheet 21 of 22)



Table 2 (Continued)

Species (Alphabetized by Common Name)	Best Propagule Type	Collection Periods	Temporary Storage Requirements	Planting Periods	Range	Mature Height	Growth Habits	Remarks
<b>Large Trees (Continued)</b>								
Slash pine ( <i>Pinus elliotii</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, FL, MS	To 30 m	Narrowleaf evergreen, dense, rounded crown, full sun	Grows rapidly, commercial forest tree, occurs on coast
Southern red oak ( <i>Quercus falcata</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, SE, MS, SP	To 25 m	Deciduous, rounded crown, full sun	Prefers poor upland soil, used as an ornamental
Sugarberry ( <i>Celtis laevigata</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	SE, FL, MS, SP, MS	To 12 m	Deciduous, spiny, irreg- ular crown, full sun	Prefers alkaline, well- drained soils
Sugar maple ( <i>Acer saccharum</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	GL, NE, NW, SP, NP, MA	To 30 m	Deciduous, rounded crown, full sun	Prefers moist soils, used for wood, furniture, as an ornamental, and for syrup
Sweetbay ( <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	MA, SE, FL, MS	To 18 m	Evergreen, shrub in north, tree in south, full sun to partial shade	Prefers moist soils, deciduous in north
Sweetgum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	MA, SE, FL, MS, SP, NW	To 37 m	Deciduous, spreading crown, fast growing, full sun	Prefers well-drained soil tolerates many soil con- ditions, used for furniture
Tulip poplar ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	NE, MA, SE, MS, NW, GL	To 46 m	Deciduous, fast growing, full sun	Prefers moist soil
Weaver oak ( <i>Quercus nigra</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Oct-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-May	SE, MA, FL, MS, SP	To 21 m	Deciduous, rounded crown, full sun	Prefers moist soil, fast- growing, produces abun- dant, small, bitter acorns
White ash ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> ) <sup>1,3</sup>	Transplants	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	March-June	Eastern and mid-U. S.	To 24 m	Deciduous, upright crown, full sun	Prefers upland well- drained areas, fast- growing
White oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	NE, MA, SE, MS, GL, NW, SP, NP, SP	To 30 m	Deciduous, spreading rounded crown, full sun	Tolerates wide range of soil and climatic con- ditions, edible acorns
White poplar ( <i>Populus alba</i> ) <sup>3</sup>	Transplants, cuttings	Sept-March	BAB or potted in nursery	Feb-June	Entire U. S.	To 24 m	Deciduous, multi-trunked, full sun	Fast-growing, exotic, naturalized over much of U. S.

Table 3  
Matrix of Upland Plant Species\*

Common Name	Regions										pH			Soil Conditions			Moisture			Texture			Wildlife Value			Esthetics Value	Soil Benefits
	SE	SW	CS	SN	MS	AM	WM	RM	AS	TO	AB	VO	NH	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Wet	Moist	Dry	Fine	Coarse	Food		
Grasses																											
American beachgrass																											
American bluegrass																											
Bahia grass																											
Barley																											
Barnyard grass																											
Beach panic grass																											
Beaked panic grass																											
Big bluestem																											
Bromegrass																											
Broomsedge																											
Browtop millet																											
Bull paspalum																											
Bushy beardgrass																											
Calley Bermuda grass																											
Coastal Bermuda grass																											
Common Bermuda grass																											
Common reed																											
Corn																											
Dallis grass																											
Deertongue																											
European beachgrass																											
Fall panic grass																											
Foxtail millet																											
Goose grass																											
Green bristle grass																											
Italian ryegrass																											
Japanese millet																											
Johnson grass																											
Jungle rice																											
Large crabgrass																											
Little blairgrass																											
Oats																											
Orchardgrass																											
Panic grass																											

(Continued)

\* Table is coordinated with Table 2.  
 SE = southeast; SI = south; SI = south plains; NP = north plains; NE = northeast; NW = northwest; NW = mid Atlantic; NW = northeast;  
 SW = southwest; FL = Florida; GL = Great Lakes; MN = Mississippi River Valley; CA = California; MW = Midwest.



Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions										Soil Conditions			Moisture			Texture		Wildlife Value		Esthetics Value	Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits					
	NE	SE	SW	W	MD	MS	AL	TD	AM	VO	MI	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Wet	Moist	Dry			Fine	Coarse	Food	Cover	Nesting/ Breeding
Grasses (Continued)																											
Pearl millet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Perennial ryegrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Prairie cordgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Proso millet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Quackgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Red fescue	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Redtop	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Red canary grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Rescue grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Rice cutgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Rye	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Saltgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Saltmeadow cordgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sand dropseed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sea oats	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Seashore bluegrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Seashore pappalum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Shoreland panic grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Slaveweed fescue	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Smooth crabgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sorghum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sudan grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Switchgrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Tall fescue	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Texas millet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Timothy	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Torpedo grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Vasey grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Virginia dropseed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Walter's millet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wheat	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild rye	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Woolly panic grass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Yellow bristlegrass	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	

(Continued)

(Sheet 2 of 11)

Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions*										Soil Conditions				Texture				Wildlife Value			Esthetics Value	Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits		
	MS	SW	IS	DM	SN	WN	AM	AS	LA	AD	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Wet	Moist	Dry	Fine	Coarse			Food	Cover
Herbs																									
Alfalfa	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Alsike clover	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arrow-leaf tearthumb	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Beach pea	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Beach strawberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Big filaree	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bird's foot trefoil	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bittersweet nightshade	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Black medic	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Black nightshade	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Blackseed plantain	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bottlebrush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bristled plantain	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Broadleaf plantain	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Buckhorn plantain	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bush lupine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Calandrinia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Camporveed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Chufa	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Coast deerweeth	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common chickweed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common filaree	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common lambquarters	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common mullein	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common purslane	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common ragweed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common spikeweed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common threesquare	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Cow pea	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Crimson clover	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Croton	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Curly dock	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Deerweed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Dwarf spikeweed	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Filaree	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 11)



AD-A068 459

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MISS F/G 13/3  
ANNOTATED TABLES OF VEGETATION GROWING ON DREDGED MATERIAL THRO--ETC(U)  
DEC 78 M C LANDIN  
WES-MP-D-78-7

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 OF 2  
ADA  
088459



END  
DATE  
FILMED  
6-79  
DDC

Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions												pH				Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value				Soil						
	2S	9N	4S	4N	2N	4N	4S	4N	2N	4N	4S	4N	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Saline	Moisture	Moist	Dry	Fine	Coarse	Food	Cover	Roosting	Esthetics	Other	Value	Soil		
Herbs (Continued)																															
Flat pea																															
Flowering spurge																															
Giant ragweed																															
Goosefoot																															
Harden burrhead																															
Hairy vetch																															
Hemp scabiosa																															
Hop clover																															
Horse nettle																															
Horseweed																															
Japanese clover																															
Jerusalem artichoke																															
Korean clover																															
Ladino clover																															
Ladythumb																															
Lespedeza																															
Lupine																															
Malta starthistle																															
Majoleaf goosefoot																															
Marsh pea																															
Marsh pepper																															
Mammoth's sunflower																															
Mexican tea																															
Musk filaree																															
Narrowleaf vetch																															
Nodding smartweed																															
Nutsedge																															
Olney three-square																															
Orach																															
Partridge pea																															
Pennsylvania smartweed																															
Pickleweed																															
Pokeberry																															
Prostrate knotweed																															
Prostrate pigweed																															

(Continued)

(Sheet 6 of 11)



Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions												Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value				Soil Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits					
	AK	VT	MD	LA	MS	WI	MI	IL	IN	OH	PA	NY	DE	DC	NE	SE	SW	Soil Salinity	Soil Moisture	Soil Temperature		Food	Cover	Feeding	Esthetics	Value
Archa (Continued)																										
Prostrate spurge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple sandage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple vetch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red clover	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redroot pigweed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breeding soybean	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
River bulrush	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saltmarsh bulrush	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saltwort	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea blite	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea on-eye	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seashore lupine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seaside dock	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seaside goldenrod	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seaside plantain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sericea lespedeza	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheep sorrel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shiny tick-trefoil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Silverleaf croton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern bulrush	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern ragweed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soybean	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted horclover	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted spurge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suareson spikeweed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sunflower	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Schmidia's sandage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thyrsus nutans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tropic croton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tuckermans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia pepperweed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western ragweed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White clover	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White sweetclover	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wild bean	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wild buckwheat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(Continued)

(Sheet 5 of 11)

Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions										Soil Conditions			Wildlife Value			Soil							
											Salinity			Food			Esthetics Value	Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits						
	MS	SS	DS	DSI	DSII	DSIII	DSIV	DSV	DSVI	DSVII	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline			Moist	Wet	Dr	Coarse	Fine	Gravel
<b>Berbs (Continued)</b>																								
Wild sensitive pea	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wild strawberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Woolly cotton	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Woolly indianbeet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Yellow starthistle	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Yellow sweetclover	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Vines</b>																								
American bitterweet	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bamboo vine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Beech morning glory	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common greenbrier	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Crocodile	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Fougrape	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Fringed catbrier	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Front grape	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Japanese honeysuckle	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Kudzu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lanceleaf greenbrier	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Muscadine grape	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Peppervine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sawbrier	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Summer grape	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Supplejack	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Virginia creeper	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Wild bamboo	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Berbs and Small Trees</b>																								
American elderberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
American huckleberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
American hawthorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
American plum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arrowwood viburnum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Autumn olive	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bayberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Black plum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bushberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/								

(Continued)

(Sheet 6 of 11)



Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions										Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value			Esthetics Value	Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits		
	S	SW	DS	DM	SH	WM	AM	AS	TD	AD	pH	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline			Moisture	Texture
Small Trees (Continued)																					
Black raspberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Blue brush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Blue elderberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Brazilian peppertree	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Brewer saltbrush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Buffaloberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bush lupine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
California blackberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
California buckthorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Canadian serviceberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Carolina ash	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Carolina rose	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Cascara buckthorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Cherry laurel	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Chickasaw plum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common buckthorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common chokeberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common deerberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common juniper	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Common sweetleaf	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Crabapple	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Daloon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Dorny serviceberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Eastern hopbush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Elderberry (glauca)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Elderberry (callicarpa)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Evergreen blackberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Firethorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Flowering dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Gallberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Gray dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Ground blueberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Groundsel tree	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Halberd-leaved willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Hibiscus	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(Continued)

(Sheet 7 of 11)

Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions												Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value				Aesthetics Value	Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits	
	AS	GS	SN	DM	AM	WM	RM	AS	LD	TD	VC	AM	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Moisture	Texture	Food	Cover	Nesting/ Breeding
Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)																							
Highland blueberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Hollyleaf cherry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Honey mesquite	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Hooker's willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Japanese lespedeza	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Low blueberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Maschke's viburnum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Marsh elder	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mountain blackberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Multiflora rose	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Myrtle oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Northern bayberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oleander	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific bayberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific wax myrtle	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Poison ivy	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Potamogeton	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Potamogeton	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Purple osier willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pussy willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Quail brush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red alder	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red buckeye	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red osier dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Riverflat hawthorn	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rough-leaved dogwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Russian olive	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rusty blackhaw	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sisal	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salmonberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Saltbush	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Saltcedar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sandbar willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(Continued)

(Sheet 8 of 11)



Table 3 (Continued)

Common Name	Regions										Soil Conditions			Moisture			Texture		Wildlife Value		Esthetics Value	Stabilization Other Soil Benefits				
	SE	SW	MI	IN	WI	AM	AS	LA	CA	TX	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Wet	Moist	Dry	Fine			Coarse	Food	Cover	Breeding
Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)																										
Sand blackberry	/										/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sand pine	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sawtooth oak	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Scotch broom	/										/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sharp-tooth blackberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Shining sumac	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Shore pine	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Shrub verbena	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Silky dogwood	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Silky willow	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Sitka alder	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Smooth sumac	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Southern bayberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Southern holly	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Southern holly	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Southern holly	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Spartanberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Square huckleberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Staghorn sumac	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Summerweet	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Swamp privet	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Swamp rose	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Tag alder	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Tartarian honeyuckle	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Texas hollyhock	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Thorny oleaster	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Toothache tree	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Turkey oak	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wax myrtle	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Western blackberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Western chokeberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Western dogwood	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Western huckleberry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild apple	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild black currant	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild cherry	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild indigo	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Wild rose	/		/								/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	

Sheet 9 of 11

(Continued)

(Sheet 9 of 11)

Table 3 (Continued)

Shrubs and Small Trees (Continued)	Common Name	Regions												Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value			Soil Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits															
		SE	SW	CS	SN	CH	SH	WV	MD	AS	LA	TD	AM	VC	PA	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish		Saline	Moisture	Wet	Moist	Dry	Texture	Fine	Coarse	Food	Cover	Breeding	Esthetics	Value		
	Wigwag	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Winterberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Witch hazel	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Yucca	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Yellow paloverde	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	<b>Large Trees</b>																																			
	American beech	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	American sycamore	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Australian pine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black cherry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black cottonwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black gum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black locust	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black walnut	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Black willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Cow oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Eastern cottonwood	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Eastern red cedar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Eastern white pine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Green ash	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Hackberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Honeylocust	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Laurel oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Live oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Loblolly pine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Longleaf pine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Mockernut hickory	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Paper mulberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Peachleaf willow	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Pecan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Persimmon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Pignut hickory	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Redbay	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(Continued)

(Sheet 10 of 11)



Table 3 (Concluded)

Common Name	Regions										Soil Conditions				Wildlife Value				Soil Stabilization and Other Soil Benefits											
	SE	SW	DS	DR	NR	VR	PR	RS	TL	TO	pH		Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Moisture		Feature		Food	Cover	Nesting/Breeding								
											Acid	Neutral				Alkaline	Wet						Dry							
Large Trees (Continued)																														
Sassafras	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Slash pine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Southern red oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sugarberry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sugar maple	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sweetbay	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Sweetgum	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tulip poplar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Water oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
White ash	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
White oak	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
White poplar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(Sheet 11 of 11)

Table 4  
Recommended Propagules and Techniques for Selected Marsh Species

Species	Recommended propagules	General collection, handling, and planting techniques	Remarks
Alkali bulrush	Transplants <sup>1</sup> , tubers	Dig plants; divide; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding in nursery or greenhouse.	Seeds frequently eaten by waterfowl and other birds; used for soil stabilization; prefers fine soils.
Arrow arum <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate; replant at same depth on the site or pot for holding. Gather seeds when mature; store in freshwater at 1-3°C; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Primarily a good soil stabilizer, although seeds are infrequently eaten by waterfowl and muskrats use it for lodge material. Potential pest plant.
Beak rush <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Gather seeds when mature (July to September); store in freshwater at 5°C; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Seeds eaten by waterfowl primarily.
Beggar's ticks <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Gather seeds when mature (July to September); store dry at 5°C; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Good food source for songbirds, game birds, and chicks. Potential pest.
Big cordgrass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seedlings	Dig young plants from natural stands; separate; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Germinate seeds and grow seedlings until ready for planting (3-6 months).	Excellent soil stabilizer in low, brackish marshes. Salinity prevents this species from competing with smooth cordgrass. Seeds eaten by all kinds of birds; rodents eat young tender foliage. Potential pest
Bigelow's glasswort <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, rootstock	Collect 5-15 cm cuttings of top shoots and broadcast in wet area on the site. If must be stored, cuttings must remain moist. Dig rootstock; replant on site at same depth.	Low tidal area soil stabilizer. Tolerates fairly high salinities. Easily propagated. Poor source of wildlife foods. Occasionally used by nesting colonial seabirds.
Black mangrove <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, seedlings	Collect seed pods when mature (summer and fall); plant whole pod upright in soil with stem end up and out of the soil. Dig seedlings from natural stand or grow from seed pods.	Excellent soil stabilizer in south Florida. Frequently occurs on dredged material islands and used by colonial nesting wading bird species. Tolerates to 40 ppt salinity.
Black needlerush <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig clumps; divide into sections with a cutting device; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Good high marsh soil stabilizer. Will not tolerate extended inundation and naturally occurs on tidal creek banks and high spots in the marsh. Seeds eaten by birds and small animals.
Bladderwort	Cuttings	Collect quantities of cuttings in buckets of water by scooping plants out of natural stands (in water); transfer to standing water on site.	Good waterfowl food source, especially for dabbling ducks. Potential pest plant in reservoirs.
Broadleaf arrowhead <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig clumps; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding.	Good waterfowl food source; good cover for wildlife; muskrat food.
Bulrushes <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, tubers	Dig plants; divide; replant on site or pot for holding. Dig tubers; separate; cut off top shoots if present; replant on site or pot for holding.	Excellent waterfowl and songbird food (seeds); foliage eaten by muskrats; used for cover and breeding and nesting by many species.
Burreed <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; divide; replant on site or pot for holding.	Seeds infrequent source of wildlife food.
Buttercups	Cuttings	Collect quantities of cuttings in buckets of water by scooping plants out of natural stand (in water); transfer to standing water on site.	Good waterfowl food source. Potential pest plant in reservoirs.
Buttonbush <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig small plants (large seedlings); transplant to site or pot for holding. Collect seeds in August-September; store seeds in freshwater at 5°C.	Seeds good source of food for waterfowl and other birds, insects, beavers, and muskrats. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds.
Chufa <sup>2,3</sup>	Tubers	Dig tubers when mature (July-Sept.); separate from other plant material; store moist but not wet at 5°C; broadcast on site and rake into soil. Tubers as very small and may be treated as seeds.	Excellent food source for waterfowl, turkeys, deer, wild boar, songbirds; highly productive plants may produce hundreds of tubers per plant. Seeds, tubers, foliage all relished.
Common reed <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, rootstock	Dig plants; divide; replant on site or pot for holding. Dig rootstock; separate into sections with at least one growth point, plant on site.	Used for nesting by songbirds, marsh birds, and waterbirds. Stabilizes soil; rapid growth with tall rank form. Definite pest plant.
Common threesquare <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, tubers	Dig plants, divide, replant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Dig tubers; divide; cut off top shoots if present; replant on site.	Good source of food for waterfowl, muskrats, and nutria. Used for soil stabilization.
Delta duckpotato <sup>2,3</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants, separate individuals; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Excellent waterfowl food source; good soil stabilizer; only grows well on fine textured soils.
Dock <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature (May to July); store dry at room temperature or less; plant broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Good food source for songbirds (seeds). Hardy species that is good soil stabilizer.
Dotted smartweed <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, cuttings	Collect seeds; store dry at room temperature or less; broadcast on site and rake into soil. Take cuttings from natural stand; broadcast on wet areas on site (not standing water).	Good soil stabilizer; good cover for ducklings; seeds eaten by waterfowl, muskrats, and deer.

(Continued)  
<sup>1</sup> Transplants include plugs, groups of individuals, very large seedlings, and large whole plants.  
<sup>2</sup> Known to occur on dredged material.      <sup>3</sup> Commercially available.

(Sheet 1 of 5)



Table 4 (Continued)

Species	Recommended propagules	General collection, handling, and planting techniques	Remarks
Duckpotato <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding.	Excellent food source for waterfowl.
Duckweeds <sup>2</sup>	Whole plants	Collect buckets of plants from natural stand in water; place whole plants in standing permanent water on site.	Excellent food source for waterfowl, especially wood ducks. Good cover. In deep south can be peat in standing water that should be kept open.
Eel grass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig clumps with coring devices; replant in shallow seawater with a minimum of current and wave action.	Good soil stabilizer; food source for diving ducks; provides cover for marine organisms.
European glasswort <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, rootstock	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; broadcast on wet area of site. Dig rootstock; divide into clumps; replant on site at same depth.	Used primarily for soil stabilization. Poor wildlife food use; occasionally used by nesting colonial seabirds.
Fimbricystis <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept.); store dry; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Fair food source for songbirds and occasionally for waterfowl.
Fontinalis <sup>2</sup>	Sprigs, seeds	Dig young plants; replant as sprigs on site at same depth or pot for holding as transplants. Collect seeds when mature (June-Oct., depending upon species); store dry at 5°C; broadcast on site.	Good source of food for most birds, browsers and grazers, rodents. Cover for many wildlife species.
Frankenia	Transplants	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Soil stabilizer; poor source of food but some use as cover by wildlife.
Frog bit <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept.); store dry at room temperatures or less; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Good seed source for songbirds; cover for small animals and birds; some use for stabilization.
Giant reed <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Collect seeds when mature; store dry at room temperatures or less; broadcast on site and rake into soil. Dig plants; divide; replant on site or pot for holding.	Hardy plant; good seed source for wildlife; used for soil stabilization.
Groundsel tree <sup>2</sup>	Seedlings	Dig seedlings in natural stands; at least 0.3-0.5 m is minimum height for best survival; replant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Excellent cover and nesting/breeding species; used frequently by colonial nesting wading birds on dredged material islands. Poor food source.
Hardstem bulrush <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, tubers	Dig plants; divide; replant on site or pot for holding. Dig tubers, divide from other plant material; cut off top shoots if present; plant on site at same depth.	Excellent seed source for birds; hardy species; used by muskrats and for soil stabilization.
Horned pondweed	Cuttings, rootstock	Gather plant material from standing water; place on site in permanent standing water areas. Dig rootstock from shallow water areas where possible; plant intact on site.	Fair food source for waterfowl, especially dabbling ducks; good sediment stabilizer.
Morsetails <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding.	Poor food source; only use is soil stabilization.
Japanese millet <sup>2,3</sup>	Seeds	Buy seeds from commercial seed source.	Excellent upland and marsh bird food; relished by waterfowl; eaten by turkeys, raccoons and other small animals, deer; used in game management as food plot source.
Ladythumb <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, seeds	Take cuttings 5-15 cm from top shoots; broadcast on wet area of site; rake into soil. Collect seeds when mature; store in fresh water; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Excellent source of food for waterfowl and upland game and songbirds.
Lizard's tail <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (June-Aug.); store in fresh water; broadcast on site and rake into soil.	Fair food source; used for stabilization in intermittent pond areas.
Lobelia	Transplants	Dig plants; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding.	Fair food source; possibly used for stabilization.
Lotus	Seeds, rootstock	Collect seeds when mature (Aug-Oct.); remove from pods; store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast in shallow water on site. Dig rootstock when water is very low (late summer, fall); plant in shallow water on site.	Fair food source for waterfowl; relished by wild boar (roots); excellent cover for ducklings; potential peat in standing water and shallow reservoirs.
Lyngbye's sedge <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants, separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept.); store dry at room temperature; broadcast on site.	Good food source for waterfowl and other birds; good cover for many species.
Manna grass <sup>2</sup> ( <i>G. acutiflora</i> )	Seeds, sprigs	Collect seeds when mature; store dry at room temperature or less; broadcast on site. Dig young plants for sprigs; replant on site or pot for holding as transplants.	Excellent seed source for many bird species; foliage eaten by small and large animals; good cover.
Manna grass <sup>2</sup> ( <i>G. fluitans</i> )	Seeds, sprigs	Same procedures as above.	Excellent seed source for many bird species and other wildlife, good cover. Grows in wetter areas than above species.

(Continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Table 4 (Continued)

Species	Recommended propagules	General collection, handling, and planting techniques	Remarks
Marsh elder <sup>2</sup>	Seedlings	Dig seedlings in natural stands near parent plants; separate individuals; replant on site or pot for holding. Seedlings should be 0.3 m tall minimum.	Excellent cover species for birds and small animals; used by colonial nesting wading birds for nesting substrate. Potential pest plant.
Marsh hibiscus <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, transplants	Collect seeds when mature (Aug-Oct); store dry at 5°C; plant on site at least 3-5 cm deep. Dig plants, replant on site or pot for holding.	Good cover for birds, sunning turtles; grows on banks of streams and ponds, in ditches; good soil stabilizer.
Marsh pepper <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, rootstock	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; broadcast on wet area of site; rake in to soil. Dig rootstock; divide into sections; plant in wet area of site.	Excellent seed source for waterfowl and other birds; foliage bitter to browsers; good cover and soil stabilizer.
Marsh smartweed <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, seeds	Cuttings: same as above. Collect seeds when mature (June-Sept); store or plant immediately on site; rake in soil.	Excellent seed source for waterfowl and other birds; good cover for many wildlife species.
Mud plantain <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings	Take 5-15 cm sections from top shoots; replant in mud and wet areas on site taking care to bury portions of cuttings in soil.	Good soil stabilizer in intermittent ponds and streams.
Nodding smartweed <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature (June-Sept); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Abundant seed source for upland and waterfowl birds; grows in drier soils than most smartweeds; potential pest.
Nutsedges <sup>2</sup>	Tubers, rootstock	Dig tubers in late summer and fall; divide; plant on site or pot for using as transplants. Dig rootstock; divide into sections; plant on site, same depth.	Excellent food source for most wildlife, especially chufa and red-rooted sedge; commercially available; potential pest in agronomic areas.
Olney's threesquare <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, tubers	Dig plants, separate individuals; plant on site or pot for holding. Dig tubers; separate; plant on site at same depth.	Excellent food source for waterfowl, muskrats, nutria, small animals. Good soil stabilizer.
Orache <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature; store dry at room temperature or less; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Good source of seeds for birds and rodents; good soil stabilizer.
Pacific cordgrass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, sprigs	Dig young plants from edge of marsh; plant at same depth immediately as sprigs, or grow in pots and transplants into site as larger plants. Growing from seeds not recommended as seeds have very low viability rate.	Only low marsh soil stabilizer on west coast that tolerates both high salinities and strong tidal action. Good soil stabilizer; good cover; very slow growth.
Red mangrove <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, seedlings	Collect seed pods when mature; plant whole pod upright in soil with stem end up and out of the soil. Dig seedlings from natural stand or grow from seed pods.	Excellent soil stabilizer in south Florida. Frequently occurs on dredged material islands and used by colonial nesting wading birds for nesting. Tolerates sea-strength salinities.
Reed canary grass <sup>2,3</sup>	Seeds	Buy seeds from commercial seed source.	Excellent soil stabilizer; seeds good wildlife food source; used to dewater and filter waste water.
Reed grass <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, sprigs	Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept); store dry at 5°C; broadcast on site. Dig young plants to use for sprigs; separate individuals; plant on site or pot for growing as transplants.	Excellent seed source for birds; grazed heavily by mammals and rodents. Good soil stabilizer.
Reed manna grass <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, sprigs	Same procedures as above.	Same value as shown above.
Rice cutgrass <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, sprigs	Collect seeds when mature (May-July); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on site and rake into soil (in wet areas). Dig young plants; separate individuals; plant on site at same depth in wet areas.	Good seed and foliage food source for many wildlife species, especially waterfowl and marsh birds. Good soil stabilizer of banks.
River bulrush <sup>2</sup>	Rootstock, transplants	Dig rootstock, divide into sections; plant at same depth on site. Dig plants; separate individuals; transplant to site or pot for holding.	Used frequently by nesting waterfowl and marsh birds; seed good food source for many wildlife species. Good soil stabilizer.
Rushes <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, rootstock, seeds	Dig plants; separate individuals; transplant to site or pot for holding. Dig rootstock; divide into sections; plant at same depth on site. Collect seeds when mature (July-Oct.); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	This group of plant species excellent for waterfowl, small animal, other birds' food; used as nesting substrate by waterfowl and marsh birds; good soil stabilizers; hardy plants.
Saltgrass <sup>2</sup>	Sprigs; rhizomes	Dig young plants; divide into sections; plant on site or pot for holding. Dig roots; divide rhizomes into small sections; plant on site; rake into soil.	Excellent soil stabilizer; grows well in high brackish marshes; used as lodge material by muskrats; seeds fair food source, but foliage poor source.
Saltmarsh aster <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept); store dry at room temperature or less; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Good soil stabilizer in high coastal marshes.
Saltmarsh bulrush <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, tubers	Dig plants; divide; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Dig tubers; separate tubers; cut off top shoots if present; plant on site at same depth.	Excellent food source for waterfowl and muskrats, nutria, other small animals. Good cover; good soil stabilizer; used by muskrats for lodge material.

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)



Table 4 (Continued)

Species	Recommended propagules	General collection, handling, and planting techniques	Remarks
Saltmarsh cattail <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, rootstock	Dig plants; separate individuals; plant on site at same depth. Dig roots; separate; cut off top shoots if present; plant on site.	Good soil stabilizer in brackish soils. Occurs in ditches, intermittent ponds, primarily on coasts. Low food value; fair cover.
Saltmarsh jaumea	Transplants	Dig plants, separate individuals; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Fair soil stabilizer on west coast in high brackish marshes.
Saltmeadow cordgrass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, sprigs	Dig plants; divide into clumps; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Dig young plants; separate; plant on site at same depth.	Excellent soil stabilizer in brackish marshes; also used in dune stabilization on Atlantic coast. Seed production often poor; low food value; some cover value.
Saw grass <sup>2</sup>	Sprigs, seeds	Dig young plants; separate individuals; plant on site or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Species very site specific; occurs only in south Florida. Will not tolerate high nutrient levels. Good soil stabilizer; good cover; seeds eaten by some wildlife.
Sea lavender <sup>2</sup> ( <i>L. carolinianum</i> )	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature (July-Aug); store dry at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Fair soil stabilizer; cover. Low food value. Some nesting substrate value.
Sea lavender <sup>2</sup> ( <i>L. vulgare</i> )	Seeds	Same procedures as above.	Same values as above.
Sea ox-eye <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate individuals; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding. Collect seed heads when mature (July-Oct); store seeds in fresh water at 5°C; plant on site; rake into soil.	Excellent soil stabilizer; grows in high brackish marshes and on shores. Low food value; some cover and nesting value.
Sea purslane <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature; store dry at room temperature or less; plant on site; rake into soil.	Fair soil stabilization value; low food value; some seed value as food. Some cover use.
Seaside arrowgrass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; divide into individuals or clumps; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Excellent soil stabilizer in brackish tidal marshes in Pacific northwest; some cover value; low food value.
Sedges <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate into clumps or individuals; plant on site or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (June-Sept); store dry at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	This group of species far-ranging and widely varied. Usually excellent seed value for wildlife; also good cover. Prolific plants.
Shoal grass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plugs with coring device in water at low tide; plant on site immediately at same depth.	Propagules must be stabilized to prevent tidal scour. Good cover value for marine organisms; good sediment stabilizer.
Slough grass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; divide into clumps or individuals; plant on site or pot for holding. Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on wet site area.	Good food value for waterfowl and other seed-eating birds; foliage eaten by small animals. Good soil stabilizer.
Slough sedge <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, seeds	Dig plants; separate into clumps; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding; Collect seeds when mature (July-Oct); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on wet site; rake into soil if necessary.	Excellent wildlife seed source; foliage also eaten. Good soil stabilizer.
Smartweeds <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, seeds	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; broadcast on site; rake into soil taking care to cover parts of cuttings (site should be wet). Collect seeds, store in fresh water or dry depending on species; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Excellent group of plants for wildlife value; seeds readily consumed by waterfowl and many other birds and small animals. Good soil stabilizers.
Smooth cordgrass <sup>2,3</sup>	Sprigs, transplants	Dig young plants, separate individuals; plant as sprigs on site or pot to hold as transplants. Dig transplants from natural marsh or grow from seeds; plant on site taking care to cover all roots.	Best soil stabilizer of low salt marshes on east and gulf coasts. Used extensively for stabilization and marsh creation projects. Good cover value; good food value. Tolerant of tidal inundation for long periods.
Soft rush <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig clumps; divide into sections with cutting device; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Persistent high marsh species; good cover value. Some seed value, but foliage inedible. Known pest in pastoral areas.
Softstem bulrush <sup>2</sup>	Rhizomes, transplants	Dig roots; divide rhizomes leaving at least one growth point on each; plant on site 2-5 cm deep. Dig plants; divide into sections; plant on site or pot for holding.	Excellent soil stabilizer of fresh water coastal and interior marshes. Good seed value for wildlife. Used as cover and nesting material by waterfowl and other wildlife.
Southern bulrush	Rhizomes, transplants	Same procedures as above.	Same values as above, except that this species does not occur as extensively as softstem bulrush, and grows much larger and robust.
Southern smartweed <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, seeds	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; broadcast in wet area on site; rake or place cuttings into soil. Collect seeds when mature (July-Oct); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on site; rake into soil.	Excellent food source for waterfowl and marsh birds. Prolific growth habits; forms dense tall stands. Good cover value.
Southern cutgrass <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, sprigs	Collect seeds when mature (May-July); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on wet site, rake into soil if necessary.	Excellent seed value for waterfowl and other birds; foliage eaten by small animals and grazers when tender and young. Good soil stab.

(Continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Table 4 (Concluded)

Species	Recommended propagules	General collection, handling, and planting techniques	Remarks
Spatterdock <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; separate individuals; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Good waterfowl food; good soil stabilizer.
Spikerushes <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; divide into clumps; plant on site at same depth or pot for holding.	Excellent soil stabilizer; fair waterfowl food.
Spirodelia <sup>2</sup>	Whole plants	Scoop buckets of plants from standing water; transfer to standing water on site.	Good waterfowl food, especially wood ducks.
Sprangletop <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, sprigs	Collect seeds when mature (summer, fall); store dry at room temperature or less; broadcast on site; rake into soil. Dig young plants; plant on site as sprigs.	Excellent seed source for wildlife; good soil stabilizer; used for cover.
Sweet flag	Transplants	Dig plants; divide individuals; plant on site in high marsh at same depth.	Good soil stabilizer; fair wildlife value; potential pest plant.
Tufted hairgrass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants, sprigs	Dig plants; divide individuals; plant on site or pot for holding. Dig young plants; plant as sprigs on site.	Excellent low marsh species for Pacific north-west; prolific growth; good cover and fair food wildlife value. Good soil stabilizer.
Turtle grass <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig clumps with coring device from water at low tide; take care to be sure that at least one growth point is in each clump or will not reproduce; plant on site in the water.	Excellent cover and wildlife value; good cover for marine organisms. Species susceptible to environmental changes by man; rare in some areas.
Walter's millet <sup>2,3</sup>	Seeds	Buy from commercial seed source.	Excellent food value for waterfowl and other wildlife such as raccoons, turkey, deer, muskrats. Good temporary soil stabilizer.
Water hemp <sup>2</sup>	Seeds	Collect seeds when mature; store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast in wet area on site; rake into soil if nec.	Good seed source for wildlife; fair soil stabilizer.
Water hyssop	Cuttings, sprigs	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; plant in mud on site. Dig young plants; divide; plant on site in wet area.	Good soil stabilizer; fair wildlife food.
Water lilies <sup>2,3</sup>	Rootstock	Dig rootstock in late summer and fall when water levels are low; transplant to shallow water on site.	Good cover for ducklings; some food value. Excellent sediment stabilizer; potential pest.
Watermilfoils	Cuttings	Remove buckets of segments of plants from standing water; transfer to standing water on site.	Excellent dabbling duck food; good cover. Potential pest in standing water and reservoirs.
Water nymphs	Cuttings	Same procedures as above.	Same value as above.
Water plantain <sup>2</sup>	Transplants	Dig plants; divide individuals; plant on site at same depth.	Good food source for wildlife; fair soil stabilizer.
Water shield	Rootstock	Dig roots in shallow water in late summer and fall; transfer to standing shallow water on site.	Good cover value, good sediment stabilizer.
Water smartweed <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings, seeds	Take 5-15 cm cuttings from top shoots; plant on site in wet area taking care to bury part of cutting. Collect seeds when mature (July-Sept); store in fresh water at 5°C; broadcast on wet site.	Excellent waterfowl food; good cover. Excellent sediment and soil stabilizer.
Water willow	Transplants	Dig plants; divide individuals; plant on site at same depth.	Fair soil stabilizer; low wildlife value.
White mangrove <sup>2</sup>	Seeds, seedlings	Collect seeds when mature; plant immediately on site. Dig seedlings from natural stand; plant on site.	Excellent soil stabilizer; good cover; low food value; used by nesting birds.
Widgeongrass <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings	Remove buckets of segments of plants from standing water; transfer to standing water on site.	Excellent waterfowl food; grown by waterfowl managers for attracting waterfowl.
Wild celery	Whole plants	Remove whole plants from standing water; transfer to standing water on site.	Excellent cover value; harbors many invertebrates fed on by wildlife. Shades out aquatic plants; pest in Florida and deep south in some areas.
Wild rice <sup>2</sup>	Sprigs, seeds	Dig young plants, divide individuals; plant in shallow water on site. Collect seeds when mature; plant on wet site.	Low tolerance for pollution; must have fine-textured soils in slow-moving water. Excellent wildlife food, good soil stabilizer.
Willows <sup>2</sup>	Cuttings	Take 10-30 cm cuttings from dormant trees (winter months, early spring); plant on site with butt end 2/3 in soil.	Excellent soil stabilizer of stream and pond banks. Good cover and food value for songbirds. Very fast growing, potential pest.
Wolffias	Whole plants	Remove buckets of plants from standing water; transfer to standing water on site.	Excellent waterfowl food; good cover value.
Yellow flag	Transplants, rhizomes	Dig plants; divide individuals; plant in high marsh on site. Dig rhizomes; divide keeping one growth point on each rhizome; plant shallowly on site.	Good soil stabilizer, low wildlife value; showy flowers.

(Concluded)

Sources of information used in the preparation of this table and Table 5 came from unpublished data by the author (Landin) and the following references: Adams (1963), Barbour and Davis (1970), Britton and Brown (1970), Brockman (1968), Broome et al. (1973), Burkhalter et al. (1974), Chabreck (1970), Correll and Johnston (1970), Duncan (1974), Eyles and Robertson (1963), Fassett (1960), Harris and Marshall (1960), Hitchcock (1950), Hotchkiss (1967), Hotchkiss (1970), Kadlec and Wentz (1974), Long and Lakela (1971), Martin et al. (1951), Mason (1969), Palmisano (1972), Radford et al. (1968), Salyer (1949), Seneca (1972), and Woodhouse et al. (1972).

(Sheet 5 of 5)





Table 5 (Continued)

[illegible]

(Continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)



Table 5 (Continued)

Species	Region <sup>a</sup> VS VI III IV V	pH				Soil Conditions				Marsh Moisture Conditions				Wildlife Value				Morphology Perennial Annual	Potential Nutrient Value	Soil Stability				
		Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Texture Fine Coarse	Standing Water	Tidal Low High	Low	High	Fresh	Brackish	Food	Cover	Breeding							
Olive's threequarter ( <i>Scirpus olneyi</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Orache ( <i>Atriplex patula</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific cordgrass ( <i>Spartina foliosa</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific glasswort ( <i>Salicornia pacifica</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pacific reed ( <i>Carex chinensis</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Panic grasses ( <i>Panicum</i> spp.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Paspalum grasses ( <i>Paspalum</i> spp.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania smartweed ( <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pumpkin ( <i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pickeringweed ( <i>Rhynchospora cordata</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Poaheads ( <i>Trisetum</i> spp.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Prairie cordgrass ( <i>Spartina pectinata</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red mangrove ( <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red canary grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red grass ( <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Red smart grass ( <i>Glyceria flaccida</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rice cutgrass ( <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
River bulrush ( <i>Scirpus fluitans</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Rushes ( <i>Juncus</i> spp.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Salicornia arborescens ( <i>Salicornia</i> )	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/					

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Table 5 (Continued)

Species	Region			Soil Conditions				Marsh Moisture Conditions				Wildlife Value				Morphology	Potential	Stabil-				
	pH			Salinity				Standing Water				Food										
	VS	VI	VII	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Fresh	Brackish	Saline	Fine	Coarse	Texture	Low	High	Low				High	Brackish	Food	Cover
Saw grass ( <i>Cladium jamaicense</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea lavender ( <i>Limonium carolinianum</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea lavender ( <i>Limonium vulgare</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea ox-eye ( <i>Borreria frutescens</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea purslane ( <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seaside arrowgrass ( <i>Triglochin maritima</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shoal grass ( <i>Halodule wrightii</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slough grass ( <i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slough sedge ( <i>Carex trichocarpa</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smartweeds ( <i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smooth cordgrass ( <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Softstem bulrush ( <i>Scirpus validus</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern bulrush ( <i>Scirpus californicus</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern smartweed ( <i>Polygonum densiflorum</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern cutgrass ( <i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spartan dock ( <i>Rumex crispus</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spartan rush ( <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spirodelia ( <i>Spirodella polyrrhiza</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sprangleton ( <i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sweet flag ( <i>Acorus calamus</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tufted hairgrass ( <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turtle grass ( <i>Thalassia testudinum</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Walter's millet ( <i>Echinochloa walteri</i> )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(Continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)



Table 5 (Concluded)

[illegible]

Table 6

Plant Species Identified and/or  
Collected on Dredged Material Islands and Sites by  
Scientific Name, Authority, and Common Name

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES

<u>Athyrium filix - femina</u>	(L.) Roth
lady fern	
<u>Athyrium thelypteroides</u>	(Michx.) Desv.
silvery fern	
<u>Botrychium neglectum</u>	Wood
grape fern	
<u>Botrychium virginianum</u>	(L.) Scv.
rattlesnake fern	
<u>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</u>	(Michx.) Moore
hay-scented fern	
<u>Dryopteris austriaca</u>	(Jacq.) Woynar
mountain wood fern	
<u>Dryopteris thelypteris</u>	A. Gray
marsh shield fern	
<u>Equisetum arvense</u>	L.
field horsetail	
<u>Equisetum hyemale</u>	L.
scouring rush	
<u>Equisetum palustre</u>	L.
marsh horsetail	
<u>Eurhynchium oreganum</u>	(Sull.) Jaeq. and Sauerb.
feather moss	
<u>Hylocomium splendens</u>	(Hedw.) B.S.G.
stairstep moss	
<u>Lorinseria areolata</u>	Presl.
net-veined chain fern	
<u>Onoclea sensibilis</u>	L.
sensitive fern	
<u>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</u>	D. C. Eat.
licorice fern	
<u>Polypodium polypodioides</u>	(L.) A. S. Hitchcock
resurrection fern	
<u>Polypodium vulgare</u>	L.
maiden hair fern	
<u>Polystichum acrostichoides</u>	(Michx.) Schott
Christmas fern	
<u>Polystichum juniperinum</u>	(Hedw.)
juniper haircap moss	
<u>Polystichum munitum</u>	(Kaulf.) Presl.
sword fern	

(sheet 1 of 46)



Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn  
bracken fern  
Rhytidiadelphus loreus (Hedw.) Warnst.  
little shaggy moss

# GRASSES

Agropyron dasystachyum (Hook.) Vasey  
thickspike wheatgrass  
Agropyron intermedium (Host) Beauv.  
wheatgrass  
Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.  
quackgrass  
Agropyron trachycaulum Vasey  
slender wheatgrass  
Agrostis alba L.  
redtop bentgrass  
Agrostis exarata Trin.  
spike bentgrass  
Agrostis gigantea Roth.  
redtop  
Agrostis hyemalis (Walt.) BSP  
ticklegrass  
Agrostis perennans (Walt.) Tuckerman  
autumn bentgrass  
Agrostis scalera Willd.  
hairgrass  
Agrostis stolonifera L.  
running bentgrass  
Agrostis tenius Sibth.  
Rhode Island bentgrass  
Aira caryophylla L.  
silver hairgrass  
Aira elegans Willd.  
hairgrass  
Aira praecox L.  
hairgrass  
Ammophila arenaria L.  
European beach grass  
Ammophila breviligulata Fernald.  
American beach grass  
Andropogon gerardi Vitm.  
big bluestem  
Andropogon glomeratus (Walt.) BSP  
bushy beardgrass  
Andropogon scoparius Michx.  
little bluestem  
Andropogon ternarius Michx.  
splitbeard bluestem

Andropogon virginicus L.  
 broomsedge  
Aristida intermedia Schribn. & Ball.  
 prairie three-awn  
Aristida longespica Poir.  
 three-awn  
Aristida oligantha Michx.  
 prairie three-awn  
Arundo donax L.  
 giant reed  
Brachiaria platyphylla (Gris.) Nash.  
 coast arm-grass  
Bromus catharticus L.  
 rescue grass  
Bromus inermis Leyss  
 brome grass  
Bromus japonicus Thunb.  
 Japanese chess  
Bromus kalmii A. Gray  
 wild chess  
Bromus mollis L.  
 soft chess  
Bromus secalinus L.  
 ryebrome  
Bromus tectorum L.  
 cheat grass  
Bromus unioloides (Willd.) HBK  
 Schrader's rescue grass  
Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng. var. songaricus Fisch. & Mey.  
 King Ranch bluestem  
Bothriochloa saccharoides (Sw.) Rybd.  
 silver bluestem  
Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.) Beauv.  
 bluejoint reedgrass  
Calamagrostis inexpansa Gray var. brevior (Vasey) Steb.  
 reed bentgrass  
Cenchrus ciliaris L.  
 buffelgrass  
Cenchrus echinatus L.  
 sandspur  
Cenchrus incertus M. A. Curtis  
 coast sandspur  
Cenchrus longispinus (Hach.) Fern.  
 sandbur  
Cenchrus pauciflorus Benth.  
 field sandspur  
Cenchrus tribuloides L.  
 dune sandspur  
Chloris cucullata Bisch.  
 hooded windmill grass

(sheet 3 of 46)



Chloris glauca (Chapm.) Wood  
 fingergrass  
Chloris latisquamea Nash.  
 Nash windmill grass  
Chloris petraea Sw.  
 fingergrass  
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.  
 common Bermuda grass  
Dactylis glomerata L.  
 orchard grass  
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Richt.  
 crowfoot grass  
Deschampsia caespitosa (L.) Beauv.  
 tufted hairgrass  
Digitaria ischaemum (Schreb.) Muhl.  
 smooth crabgrass  
Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scopoli  
 large crabgrass  
Digitaria texana Hitchc.  
 Texas crabgrass  
Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene  
 saltgrass  
Enchinochloa colonum (L.) Link  
 jungle rice  
Enchinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv.  
 barnyard grass  
Enchinochloa muricata (Beauv.) Fern.  
 barnyard grass  
Enchinochloa walteri (Pursh) Heller  
 Walter's millet  
Elusine indica (L.) Gaertner  
 goose grass  
Elymus canadensis L.  
 Canadian wild rye  
Elymus mollis Trin.  
 American dune grass  
Elymus virginicus L.  
 wild rye  
Eragrostis barrelieri Daveau.  
 Mediterranean love grass  
Eragrostis capillaris (L.) Nees  
 lacegrass  
Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R. Br.  
 lovegrass  
Eragrostis frankii C. A. Mey.  
 Frank's lovegrass  
Eragrostis hypnoides (Lam.) BSP  
 smooth creeping lovegrass  
Eragrostis oxylepis (Torr.) Torr.  
 red lovegrass

(sheet 4 of 46)

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.) Nees.  
 purple lovegrass  
Eragrostis sessilispica Buckl.  
 tumble lovegrass  
Eragrostis spectabilis (Pursh.) Steud.  
 purple lovegrass  
Eragrostis trichodes (Nutt.) Nash  
 lovegrass  
Festuca arundinacea Schreb.  
 tall fescue  
Festuca bromoides L.  
 fescue  
Festuca myuros L.  
 rattail fescue  
Festuca octoflora Walt.  
 fescue  
Festuca rubra L.  
 red fescue  
Glyceria grandis S. Wats.  
 American mannagrass  
Holcus lanatus L.  
 common velvetgrass  
Hordeum brachyantherum Nevski  
 meadow barley  
Hordeum jubatum L.  
 foxtail barley  
Hordeum pusillum Nutt.  
 little barley  
Hordeum vulgare L.  
 barley  
Hystrix patula (L.) Millsp.  
 bottlebrush  
Leersia lenticularis Michx.  
 catchfly grass  
Leersia oryzoides (L.) Sw.  
 rice cutgrass  
Leersia virginica Willd.  
 cutgrass  
Leptochloa virgata (L.) Beauv.  
 tropic sprangletop  
Leptoloma cognatum (Schult.) Chase  
 fall witchgrass  
Lolium multiflorum Lam.  
 Italian ryegrass  
Lolium perenne L.  
 perennial ryegrass  
Melica mutica Walt.  
 melic grass  
Microstegium vimineum (Trin.) A. Camus.

(sheet 5 of 46)



Monanthochloe littoralis Engelm.  
 shoregrass  
Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin.  
 coast muhly  
Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poir.) Fern.  
 dropseed  
Muhlenbergia racemosa (Michx.) BSP  
 wild timothy  
Muhlenbergia rigens (Benth.) Hitchc.  
 deertongue  
Opismenus setarius (Lam.) R. & S.  
  
Panicum amarulum Hitchc. & Chase  
 shoredune panic grass  
Panicum amarum Ell.  
 beach panic grass  
Panicum anceps Michx.  
 beaked panic grass  
Panicum angustifolium Ell.  
 narrowleaf panic grass  
Panicum capillare L.  
 witchgrass  
Panicum clandestinum L.  
 panic grass  
Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx.  
 spreading witchgrass  
Panicum lanuginosum Ell.  
 wooly panic grass  
Panicum oligosanthos Schultes  
 few-flowered panic grass  
Panicum ovinum Schribn. & Sm.  
 sheep panic grass  
Panicum paludivagum Hitchc.  
 water panic grass  
Panicum repens L.  
 torpedo grass  
Panicum spaerocarpon Ell.  
 roundseed panic grass  
Panicum virgatum L.  
 switchgrass  
Parapholis incurva (L.) C. E. Hubb.  
 sicklegrass  
Paspalum boscianum Fluegge.  
 bull paspalum  
Paspalum ciliatifolium var. stramineum (Hash) Fern.  
 ciliate paspalum  
Paspalum distichum L.  
 knotgrass  
Paspalum ditatatum Poir.  
 dallis grass

(sheet 6 of 46)

Paspalum monostachyum Vasey  
 gulfdune paspalum  
Paspalum notatum Flugge  
 bahia grass  
Paspalum plicatulum Michx.  
 brownseed paspalum  
Paspalum setaceum Michx.  
 coast paspalum  
Paspalum urvillei Steud.  
 Vasey grass  
Paspalum vaginatum Sw.  
 seashore paspalum  
Phalaris arundinacea L.  
 reed canary grass  
Phalaris caroliniana Walt.  
 Carolina canary grass  
Phleum pratense L.  
 timothy  
Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.  
 common reed  
Poa annua L.  
 bluegrass  
Poa compressa L.  
 Canada bluegrass  
Poa macantha Vasey  
 seashore bluegrass  
Poa palustris L.  
 fowl meadowgrass  
Poa pratensis L.  
 Kentucky bluegrass  
Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf.  
 rabbitfoot polypogon  
Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.) C. E. Hubbard  
 natal grass  
Rhynchelytrum roseum (Nees) Stapf. & Hubb.  
 pink natal grass  
Setaria geniculata (Lam.) Beauv.  
 foxtail barley  
Setaria glauca (L.) Beauv.  
 little foxtail grass  
Setaria leucopila (Schribn. & Mey.) K. Schum.  
 plains bristlegrass  
Setaria magna Gris.  
 giant foxtail grass  
Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv.  
 green bristlegrass  
Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash.  
 Indian grass  
Sorghum halepense Pers.  
 Johnson grass

(sheet 7 of 46)



Spartina alterniflora Loisel.  
     smooth cordgrass  
Spartina cynosuroides (L.) Roth  
     big cordgrass  
Spartina foliosa Trin.  
     Pacific cordgrass  
Spartina patens (Ait.) Muhl.  
     saltmeadow cordgrass  
Spartina pectinata Link  
     prairie cordgrass  
Spartina spartinae (Trin.) Hitchc.  
     gulf cordgrass  
Sphenopholus intermedia Rydb.  
     wedgescale  
Sphenopholus obtusata (Michx.) Scribn.  
     prairie wedgescale  
Sporobolus asper (Michx.) Kunth  
     tall dropseed  
Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) Gray  
     sand dropseed  
Sporobolus domingensis (Trin.) Kunth  
     Florida dropseed  
Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Brown  
     tropic dropseed  
Sporobolus poiretii (R. & S.) Hitchc.  
     smutgrass  
Sporobolus pyramidatus (Lam.) Hitchc.  
     whorled dropseed  
Sporobolus virginicus (L.) Kunth  
     Virginia dropseed  
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) Kuntze  
     St. Augustine grass  
Tridens albescens (Vasey) Woot. & Standl.  
     white tridens  
Triplasis purpurea (Walt.) Chapm.  
     sand grass  
Uniola paniculata L.  
     sea oats  
Zea mays L.  
     corn

AQUATICS AND LOW MARSH (mostly herbaceous,  
 and not listed elsewhere)

Alisma plantago - aquatica L.  
     water plantain  
Alisma subcordatum Raf.  
     water plantain  
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Martius) Gris.  
     alligator weed

(sheet 8 of 46)

Alisma plantago-aquatica L.  
 water plantain  
Alisma subcordatum Raf.  
 water plantain  
Aneilema keisak Hass.  
 marsh dayflower  
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Wettst.  
 water hyssop  
Batis maritima L.  
 saltwort  
Boltonia asteroides (L.) L'Her.  
 marsh boltonia  
Callitriche fassettii L.  
 water starwort  
Callitriche heterophylla Pursh.  
 water starwort  
Carex albolutescens Schwein.  
 greenish-white sedge  
Carex annectans (Bickn.) Bickn.  
 yellow-fruited sedge  
Carex brevior (Dewey) Mackenzie  
 sedge  
Carex cristatella Britton  
 crested sedge  
Carex emoryi Dewey  
 water sedge  
Carex hystericina Muhl.  
 porcupine sedge  
Carex laeviconica Dewey  
 hairy-fruited sedge  
Carex lanuginosa Michx.  
 woolly sedge  
Carex lyngbyei Hornem.  
 Lyngby's sedge  
Carex macrocephala  
 large-headed sedge  
Carex muhlenbergii Schk.  
 Muhlenberg's sedge  
Carex muskingumensis Schwein.  
 muskingum sedge  
Carex obnupta Bailey  
 Pacific sedge  
Carex phyllomanica W. Boott.  
 coastal sedge  
Carex scoparia Schnk.  
 pointed sedge  
Carex siccata Dewey  
 dry-spiked sedge  
Carex stipata Muhl.  
 awl fruited sedge

(sheet 9 of 46)



Carex tenera Dewey  
 straw sedge  
Carex tribuloides Wahl.  
 blunt sedge  
Carex trichocarpa Muhl.  
 slough sedge  
Carex typhina Michx.  
 cattail sedge  
Carex vulpinoidea Michx.  
 fox sedge  
Cladium jamaicensis Crantz  
 saw grass  
Cyperus aristatus Boeckl.  
 awned nutsedge  
Cyperus articulatus L.  
 nutsedge  
Cyperus compressus L.  
 flat nutsedge  
Cyperus dentatus Torr.  
 toothed cyperus  
Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhl.  
 red-rooted sedge  
Cyperus esculentus L.  
 chufa  
Cyperus filicinis Vahl.  
 Nuttall's cyperus  
Cyperus inflexus Muhl.  
 awned cyperus  
Cyperus iria L.  
 yellow cyperus  
Cyperus lingularis L.  
 nutsedge  
Cyperus lupulinus L.  
 slender-stemmed cyperus  
Cyperus odoratus L.  
 coarse cyperus  
Cyperus ovularis (Michx.) Torr.  
 globe nutsedge  
Cyperus planifolius L.  
 nutsedge  
Cyperus polystachyos var. texanis (Torrey) Fernald  
 flat nutsedge  
Cyperus rotundus L.  
 purple nutsedge  
Cyperus schweinitzii Torr.  
 Schweinitz's cyperus  
Cyperus strigosus L.  
 straw-colored cyperus  
Cyperus uniflorus L.  
 oneflower nutsedge

(sheet 10 of 46)

Cyperus virens Michx.  
   nutsedge  
Cyperus vivularis Kunth.  
   shinging cyperus  
Dichromena colorata (L.) Hitchcock  
   white-topped umbrella grass  
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) R & S  
   least spike rush  
Eleocharis baldwinii (Torrey) Chap.  
   Baldwin spike rush  
Eleocharis calva Torrey  
   spike rush  
Eleocharis halophila Fern. & Brackett  
   spike rush  
Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth  
   sand spike rush  
Eleocharis obtusa (Willd.) Schultes  
   blunt spike rush  
Eleocharis palustris (L.) R. & S.  
   creeping spike rush  
Eleocharis parvala (R. & S.) Link.  
   dwarf spike rush  
Fimbristylis castanea (Michx.) Vahl.  
   fimbry  
Fimbristylis spadicea (L.) Vahl.  
   fimbristylis  
Hydrocotyle bonariensis Lam.  
   water pennywort  
Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunberg  
   pennywort  
Jaumea carnosa (Less.) Gray  
   jaumea  
Juncus balticus Willd.  
   Baltic rush  
Juncus bufonis L.  
   toad rush  
Juncus coriaceus Mackenzie  
   rush  
Juncus dudleyi Wiegand  
   Dudley's rush  
Juncus effusus L.  
   soft rush  
Juncus gerardi Lois  
   black rush  
Juncus marginatus Rostk.  
   grassleaf rush  
Juncus nodosus L.  
   knotted rush  
Juncus roemerianus Scheele  
   black needlerush

(sheet 11 of 46)



Juncus tenuis Willd.  
 slender rush  
Jussiaea repens L.  
 water primrose  
Lilaeopsis occidentalis Coult. & Rose  
 lilaeopsis  
Limonium carolinianum (Walt.) Britton  
 sea lavender  
Limonium nashii Small  
 sea lavender  
Limonium vulgare Miller  
 sea lavender  
Lycopus americanus Muhl.  
 water horehound  
Lycopus rubellus Moench.  
 water horehound  
Najas gracillima (A. Br.) Magnus  
 naiad  
Peltandra virginica (L.) Kunth.  
 arrow arum  
Polygonum amphibium Michx.  
 water smartweed  
Polygonum argyrocoleon Steudel ex Kunze  
 smartweed  
Polygonum aviculare L.  
 prostrate knotweed  
Polygonum coccineum Muhl. ex Willd.  
 marsh smartweed  
Polygonum densiflorum Meisn.  
 southern smartweed  
Polygonum erectum L.  
 erect smartweed  
Polygonum hydropiper (L.) Opiz  
 marsh pepper  
Polygonum lapathifolium L.  
 nodding smartweed  
Polygonum paranychia Cham. & Schlect.  
 black smartweed  
Polygonum persicaria L.  
 lady's thumb  
Polygonum pennsylvanicum L.  
 Pennsylvania smartweed  
Polygonum punctatum Ell.  
 dotted smartweed  
Polygonum ramosissimum Michx.  
 bushy knotweed  
Polygonum scandens L.  
 climbing false buckwheat  
Pontederia cordata L.  
 pickerelweed

(sheet 12 of 46)

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michx.) Raf.  
 water ptilimnium  
Rorippa islandica var. hispida (Desv.) B. & A.  
 marsh cress  
Ruppia maritima L.  
 widgeongrass  
Sabatia stellaris Pursh.  
 sabatia  
Sagittaria latifolia Willd.  
 broadleaf arrowhead  
Sagittaria rigida Pursh.  
 narrowleaf arrowhead  
Sagittaria spatulata (J. G. Smith) Buch.  
 arrowhead  
Salicornia bigelowii Torr.  
 Bigelow's glasswort  
Salicornia europaea L.  
 European glasswort  
Salicornia virginica L.  
 woody glasswort  
Salsola kali L.  
 saltwort  
Scirpus acutus Muhl.  
 handstem bulrush  
Scirpus americanus Britt.  
 common threesquare  
Scirpus atrovirens Muhl.  
 dark green bulrush  
Scirpus californicus (C. A. Meyer) Britton  
 southern bulrush  
Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth  
 wool grass  
Scirpus fluviatilis (Torr.) A. Gray  
 river bulrush  
Scirpus maritimus L.  
 saltmarsh bulrush  
Scirpus olneyi Gray  
 Olney's threesquare  
Scirpus robustus Pursh.  
 saltmarsh bulrush  
Scirpus validus Vahl.  
 softstem bulrush  
Sium suave Walt.  
 water parsnip  
Syringodium filiforme Kuetz  
 manatee grass  
Triglochin maritima L.  
 seaside arrowgrass  
Triglochin striata R. & P.  
 southern arrowgrass

(sheet 13 of 46)



Typha angustifolia L.  
narrowleaf cattail  
Typha domingensis Persoon  
tule cattail  
Typha latifolia L.  
broadleaf cattail  
Ulva lactuca L.  
sea lettuce  
Zostera marina L.  
eel grass

#### HERBS

Abronia latifolia Esch.  
yellow abronia  
Abrus precatorious L.  
crab's eye  
Abutilon theophrasti Medic  
velvetleaf  
Acalypha radians Torr.  
round copperleaf  
Acalypha rhombioides Raf.  
three-seeded mercury  
Achillea millefolium L.  
yarrow  
Acnida altissima Riddell  
water hemp  
Acnida tomariscina (Nutt.) Wood  
water hemp  
Agalinis fasciculata (Ell.) Raf.  
fascicled agalinis  
Agalinis heterophylla (Nutt.) Small  
prairie agalinis  
Agalinis maritima (Raf.) Raf.  
seaside agalinis  
Agalinis purpurea (L.) Pennell.  
purple agalinis  
Agoseris heterophylla (Nutt.) Greene  
false dandelion  
Aloe vera (L.) Webb.  
true aloe  
Alyssum alyssoides L.  
alyssum  
Amaranthus berlandieri (Moq.) Uline. & Bray.  
Berlandier amaranth  
Amaranthus cannabinis (L.) J. D. Sauer  
water amaranth  
Amaranthus hybridus L.  
common pigweed

Amaranthus palmeri Wats.  
 Palmer amaranth  
Amaranthus retroflexus L.  
 green pigweed  
Amaranthus spinosus L.  
 spiny pigweed  
Amaranthus tamariscinus Nutt.  
 water amaranth  
Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moq.) Sauer  
 water amaranth  
Amaranthus viridis Desf.  
 slender amaranth  
Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.  
 common ragweed  
Ambrosia bidentata Michx.  
 southern ragweed  
Ambrosia chamissonis (Less.) Greene  
 silver bursage  
Ambrosia psilostachya DC.  
 western ragweed  
Ambrosia trifida L.  
 giant ragweed  
Amorpha fruticosa L.  
 false indigo  
Amorpha herbacea Walt.  
 lead plant  
Anagallis arvensis L.  
 scarlet pimpernel  
Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) B. & H.  
 pearly everlasting  
Anemone canadensis L.  
 anemone  
Angelica lucida L.  
 sea-watch  
Anthemis cotula L.  
 mayweed  
Aphanostephus kidderi Blake  
 kidder daisy  
Aphanostephus okirrhobosis (DC.) Trel.  
 lazy daisy  
Apios americana Medic  
 groundnut  
Apium leptophyllum (Pers.) F. V. Muell.  
 slimlobe celery  
Apocynum cannabinum L.  
 Indian hemp  
Aquilegia canadensis L.  
 wild columbine  
Arctrium minus Schk.  
 common burdock

(sheet 15 of 46)



Arenaria peploides L.  
 seabeach purslane  
Arisaema dracontium (L.) Schott.  
 green dragon  
Artemisia absinthium L.  
 common wormwood  
Artemisia biennis Willd.  
 wormwood  
Artemisia caudata Michx.  
 tall wormwood  
Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.  
 western mugwort  
Artemisia serrata Nutt.  
 wormwood  
Asclepias incarnata L.  
 swamp milkweed  
Asclepias lanceolata Walt.  
 coast milkweed  
Asclepias oenotheroides Cham. & Schlecht  
 milkweed  
Asclepias syriaca L.  
 common milkweed  
Asclepias verticillata L.  
 whorled milkweed  
Asparagus officinalis L.  
 garden asparagus  
Asplenium platyneuron (L.) D. C. Eat.  
 ebony spleenwort  
Aster ericoides L.  
 white heath aster  
Aster novae-angliae L.  
 New England aster  
Aster ontarionensis Wieg.  
 aster  
Aster pilosus Willd.  
 frost aster  
Aster simplex Willd.  
 aster  
Aster spinosus Benth.  
 Mexican aster  
Aster subulatus Michx.  
 annual saltmarsh aster  
Aster subspicatus Nees  
 Douglas's aster  
Aster subulatus Michx.  
 aster  
Aster tenuifolius L.  
 saltmarsh aster  
Aster vimineus Lam.  
 aster

(sheet 16 of 46)

Astragalus canadensis L.  
 milk vetch  
Astragalus leptocarpus T. & G.  
 slimpod milk vetch  
Atriplex arenaria Nutt.  
 beach orache  
Atriplex patula L.  
 shore orache  
Barbarea vulgaris R. Br.  
 common wintercress  
Bassia hirsuta L.  
 European bassia  
Berteroa incana (L.) DC.  
 hoary alyssum  
Bidens arnua L.  
 nodding beggartick  
Bidens comosa (Gray) Wieg.  
 leafy-tracted tickseed  
Bidens connata Muhl.  
 swamp beggartick  
Bidens frondosa L.  
 beggartick  
Bidens pilosa L.  
 beggartick  
Bidens vulgata Greene  
 tall beggartick  
Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Swartz  
 bog-hemp  
Boerhaavia coccinea Mill.  
 red spiderling  
Boerhaavia diffusa L.  
 spiderling  
Borrchia frutescens (L.) DC.  
 sea ox-eye  
Brassica juncea (L.) Cosson  
 Chinese mustard  
Brassica nigra (L.) Koch  
 black mustard  
Buchnera floridana Gand.  
 Florida bluehearts  
Caesalpinia crista L.  
 gray nicker bean  
Cakile endentula (Bigel.) Hook  
 American sea rocket  
Cakile fusiformis Greene  
 sea rocket  
Cakile harperi Small  
 sea rocket  
Cakile maritima Scop.  
 European sea rocket

(sheet 17 of 46)



Callirhoe involucrata (Torr.) Gray  
 low peppermallow  
Caltha biflora DC.  
 marsh marigold  
Calylophus australis Towner & Raven  
 -----  
Campanula americana L.  
 tall bellflower  
Campanula rotundifolia L.  
 harebell  
Canavalia maritima (Aubl.) Thouars.  
 June bean  
Canavalia rosea L.  
 bay bean  
Cannabis sativa L.  
 wild hemp  
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic  
 pickpocket  
Capsicum annuum L.  
 bird pepper  
Cardimine pennsylvanica Muhl.  
 bitter cress  
Cardionema racesissima (Weinm.) Nels.  
 sandmat  
Carduus lanceolatus L.  
 bull thistle  
Carduus smallii (Britt.) Ahles  
 thistle  
Carduus nutans L.  
 musk thistle  
Cassia fasciculata Michx.  
 partridge pea  
Cassia occidentalis L.  
 coffee senna  
Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don.  
 Madagascar periwinkle  
Celastrus scandens L.  
 bittersweet  
Centaurea americana Nutt.  
 thornless thistle  
Centaurea maculosa Lam.  
 spotted star-thistle  
Cerastium brachypodium (Engelm.) Robins.  
 mouse ear  
Cerastium vulgatum L.  
 mouse-ear chickweed  
Chamaesyce blodgettii (Engelm. ex Hitchc.) Small  
 spurge  
Chamaesyce hirta (L.) Mill.  
 spurge

(sheet 18 of 46)

Chenopodium albescent Small  
 pale goosefoot  
Chenopodium album L.  
 lambsquarters  
Chenopodium ambrosioides L.  
 Mexican tea  
Cichorium intybus L.  
 common chicory  
Circuta bulbifera L.  
 water hemlock  
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.  
 Canada thistle  
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Tenore  
 bull thistle  
Clitoria ternatea L.  
 blue pea  
Cnidocalus stimulosus (Michx.) Engelm. & Gray  
 tread softly  
Commelina communis L.  
 Asian dayflower  
Commelina diffusa Burm.  
 dayflower  
Commelina erecta L.  
 dayflower  
Commelina virginica L.  
 Virginia dayflower  
Conioselinum pacificum (Wats.) Coult. & Rose  
 hemlock parsley  
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.  
 horseweed  
Coreopsis cardaminaefolia (DC.) Nutt.  
 Manzanilla coreopsis  
Coreopsis lanceolata L.  
 coreopsis  
Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt.  
 plains coreopsis  
Corydalis micrantha (Engelm.) Gray  
 scrambled eggs  
Cotula coronopifolia L.  
 brass button  
Crepsis capillaris (L.) Walls.  
 hawksbeard  
Crinum americanum L.  
 string lily  
Croptilon divaricatum (Nutt.) Raf.  
 slender goldenweed  
Crotalaria mucronata Desv.  
 rattlebox  
Croton capitatus Michx.  
 woolly croton

(sheet 19 of 46)



Croton glandulosus L.  
 glandular croton  
Croton punctatus Jacq.  
 croton  
Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC.  
 honewort  
Crysanthemum leucanthemum L.  
 field daisy  
Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Spreng.) Coult.  
 winged pigweed  
Cynanchum angustifolium Pers.  
 swallow wort  
Dahbergia ecastophyllum (L.) Benth.  
 dahlbergia  
Dalea emarginata (T. & G.) Shinnars  
 dalea  
Dalea nana Torr.  
 dwarf dalea  
Daubentonia punicea (Cav.) DC.  
 pea  
Daucus carota L.  
 Queen Anne's lace  
Desmanthus illinoensis (Michx.) MacM.  
 Illinois bundleflower  
Desmanthus obtusus Wats.  
 bluntpod bundleflower  
Desmanthus virgatus (L.) Willd.  
 bundleflower  
Desmodium glabellum (Michx.) DC.  
 tick trefoil  
Dichondra carolinensis Michx.  
 false pennywort  
Digitalis purpurea L.  
 fox glove  
Diodia teres Walt.  
 poor joe  
Dioscorea bulbifera L.  
 air jam  
Dondonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq.  
 varnish leaf  
Dyssodia tenuiloba (DC.) Robins  
 bristleleaf dogweed  
Echinocactus texensis Hopffer  
 horse cripper cactus  
Echinocystis lobata (Michx.) T. & G.  
 wild cucumber  
Eclipta alba (L.) Hass.  
 yerba  
Elephantopus coelestinum L.  
 elephant's foot

Elephantopus nudatus Gray  
 elephant's foot  
Epilobium angustifolium L.  
 great willow-herb  
Epilobium glandulosum Lehm.  
 willow-herb  
Epilobium watsonii Barbey  
 Watson's willow-herb  
Erechtites hieracifolia L. Raf.  
 fireweed  
Erigeron annuus L. Pers.  
 daisy fleabane  
Erigeon canadensis L.  
 horseweed fleabane  
Erigeron myrionactus Small  
 Corpus Christi fleabane  
Erigeron philadelphicus L.  
 fleabane  
Erigeron pusillus (Nutt.) Ahles  
 small fleabane  
Erigeron quercifolius Lam.  
 daisy fleabane  
Erigeron strigosus Muhl.  
 daisy fleabane  
Erysemum cheiranthoides L.  
 wormseed mustard  
Erythrina herbacea L.  
 coral bean  
Eupatorium album L.  
 white thoroughwort  
Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small  
 dog fennel  
Eupatorium coelestinum L.  
 ageratum  
Eupatorium compositifolium Walt.  
 dog fennel  
Eupatorium hyssopifolium L.  
 thoroughwort  
Eupatorium maculatum L.  
 joe-pye-weed  
Eupatorium perfoliatum L.  
 boneset  
Eupatorium rugosum Houtt.  
 white snakeroot  
Eupatorium serotinum Michx.  
 late flowering thoroughwort  
Euphorbia dentata Michx.  
 spurge  
Euphorbia glyptosperma Engelm.  
 ridgeseed spurge

(sheet 21 of 46)



Euphorbia maculata L.  
     spotted spurge  
Euphorbia polygonifolia L.  
     spurge  
Euphorbia serpens HBK  
     spurge  
Euphorbia supina Raf.  
     milk purslane  
Eustoma exaltatum (L.) G. Don.  
     tall prairie-gentian  
Euthamia leptcephala (T. & G.) Greene  
     -----  
Flaveria floridana J. R. Johnston  
     Florida flaveria  
Frageria virginiana Duchesne  
     broadpetal strawberry  
Froelichia floridana (Nutt.) Moq.  
     frolichia  
Gaillardia pulchella Foug.  
     Indian basket  
Galactia macreei M. A. Curtis  
     galactia  
Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) Blake  
     galinsoga  
Galium aparine L.  
     cleavers  
Galium boreale L.  
     northern bedstraw  
Galium hispidulum Michx.  
     coast bedstraw  
Galium obtusum Bigel.  
     marsh bedstraw  
Galium palustre L.  
     bedstraw  
Galium tinctorium L.  
     marsh cleavers  
Galium trifidum L.  
     small bedstraw  
Gaura angustifolia Michx.  
     gaura  
Gaura brachycarpa Small  
     plains gaura  
Geranium carolinianum L.  
     Carolina geranium  
Geranium robertianum L.  
     herb-robert  
Geranium texanum (Trel.) Heller  
     Texas geranium  
Gerardia maritima Raf.  
     seaside gerardia

(sheet 22 of 46)

Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl.  
     Bessey's gerardia  
Geum laciniatum Murr.  
     avens  
Geum virginianum L.  
     rough avens  
Glecoma hederacea L.  
     creeping charlie  
Gnaphalium falcatum Lam.  
     cudweed  
Gnaphalium obtusifolium L.  
     rabbit tobacco  
Gnaphalium pensilvanicum Willd.  
     cudweed  
Gnaphalium purpueum L.  
     purple cudweed  
Gratiola neglecta Torrey  
     hedge hyssop  
Grindelia integrifolia (Greene) Cronq.  
     resinweed  
Habenaria dilatata (Pursh.) Hook.  
     white bog-orchard  
Hackelia virginiana (L.) I. M. Johnston  
     stickweed  
Hedeoma hispida Pursh.  
     mock pennyroyal  
Hedyotis humifusa Gray.  
     mat bluets  
Hedyotis nigricans (Lam.) Fosb.  
     prairie bluets  
Hedyotis subviscosa (Gray) Shinnars  
     nodding bluets  
Helenium amarum (Raf.) Rock.  
     bitter sneezeweed  
Helenium autumnale L.  
     sneezeweed  
Helianthus annuus L.  
     common sunflower  
Helianthus argophyllus T. & G.  
     silverleaf sunflower  
Helianthus debilis Nutt.  
     sunflower  
Heliopsis helianthoides L. Sweet  
     ox-eye  
Heliotropium angiospermum Murray  
     heliotrope  
Heliotropium curassavicum L.  
     seaside heliotrope  
Heliotropium polyphyllum Lehmann  
     heliotrope

(sheet 23 of 46)



Hemerocallis fulva L.  
 daylily  
Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl.) Pox  
 -----  
Hepatica acutiloba DC.  
 liverleaf  
Heracleum lanatum Michx.  
 cow parsnip  
Heracleum maximum Bartram  
 masterwort  
Heterotheca pilosa (Nutt.) Shinnars  
 soft aster  
Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lam.) Britt. & Rusby  
 camphorweed  
Hibiscus palustris L.  
 swamp rose mallow  
Hieracium aurantiacum L.  
 orange hawkweed  
Honkenya peploides (L.) Ehrb.  
 seabeach sandwort  
Hudsonia tomentosa Nutt.  
 beach heather  
Hymenocallis latifolia (Mill.) Roem.  
 spider lily  
Hypochaeris radicata L.  
 spotted cats-ear  
Ibervillea tripartita (Naud.) Greene  
 globe berry  
Impatiens biflora Walt.  
 touch-me-not  
Impatiens capensis Meerb.  
 spotted touch-me-not  
Impatiens noli-tangere L.  
 touch-me-not  
Indigofera minata Ort.  
 scarlet pea  
Iresine celosia L.  
 Florida bloodleaf  
Iresine rhizomatosa Stan.  
 bloodleaf  
Iris pseudacorus L.  
 yellow flag  
Iris virginica L.  
 blue flag  
Kalenchoe pinnata Pers.  
 cathedral bells  
Kostelatzkyia virginica Presl. ex Gray  
 saltmarsh mallow  
Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fern.  
 wild lettuce

(sheet 24 of 46)

Lactuca canadensis L.  
 wild blue lettuce  
Lactuca floridana (L.) Gaertner  
 wild lettuce  
Lactuca graminifolia Michx.  
 wild lettuce  
Lactuca hirsuta Muhl.  
 wild lettuce  
Lactuca scariola L.  
 wild lettuce  
Laportea canadensis (L.) Wedd.  
 wood nettle  
Lathyrus japonicus Willd.  
 beach pea  
Lechea maritima Leggett  
 maritime pinweed  
Leonurus cardiaca L.  
 common motherwort  
Lepidium austrinum Small  
 southern peppergrass  
Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br.  
 cow cress  
Lepidium densiflorum Schrad.  
 peppergrass  
Lepidium virginicum L.  
 Virginia peppergrass  
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit.  
 popinac  
Limnoscium pumilum (Englm. & Gray) Math. & Const.  
 -----  
Linaria canadensis (L.) DuMont  
 toadflax  
Linaria vulgaris Hill  
 butter and eggs  
Lindernia dubia (L.) Pennell  
 flase pimpernel  
Linum alatum (Small) Winkl.  
 flax  
Lippia lanceolata Michx.  
 frogfruit  
Lippia nodiflora (L.) Michx.  
 spatulate-leaved frogfruit  
Lobelia cardinalis L.  
 cardinal flower  
Lobelia siphilitica L.  
 great lobelia  
Lotus corniculatus L.  
 birdsfoot trefoil  
Lupinus littoralis Dougl.  
 seashore lupine

(sheet 25 of 46)



Ludwigia palustris (L.) Ell.  
     false loosestrife  
Lycharis alba Mill.  
     white campion  
Lycopus americanus Muhl.  
     water horehound  
Lycopus rubellus Moench.  
     water horehound  
Lycopus virginicus L.  
     water horehound  
Lycium carolinianum Walt.  
     Carolina wolfberry  
Lygodesmia aphylla (Nutt.) DC.  
     flowering straws  
Lysichitum americanum Hult. and St. John  
     skunk cabbage  
Lysimachia ciliata L.  
     fringed loosestrife  
Lysimachia hybrida Michx.  
     lance-leaved loosestrife  
Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP  
     swamp loosestrife  
Lythrum alatum Pursh.  
     loosestrife  
Lythrum lanceolatum Ell.  
     loosestrife  
Lythrum lineare L.  
     saltmarsh loosestrife  
Lythrum salicaria L.  
     spiked loosestrife  
Machaeranthera phyllocephala (DC.) Shinnars  
     camphor daisy  
Malvaviscus arboreus Cav.  
     mallow  
Mammellaria gummifera Engel.  
     nipple head cactus  
Matelea decipiens (Alex.) Woodson  
     -----  
Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter  
     pineapple weed  
Maurandya antirrhiniflora Willd.  
     snapdragon vine  
Medicago lupulina L.  
     black medic  
Medicago polymorpha L.  
     bur clover  
Melilotus albus Lam.  
     white sweet clover  
Melilotus indicus (L.) All.  
     sweet clover

(sheet 26 of 46)

Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.  
     yellow sweet clover  
Melothria pendula L.  
     creeping cucumber  
Mentha arvensis L.  
     field mint  
Mikania scandens (L.) Willd.  
     climbing hempweed  
Mimulus guttatus DC.  
     marsh monkey flower  
Mimulus ringens L.  
     monkey flower  
Mirabilis nyctaginea (Michx.) MacM.  
     four o'clock  
Modiola caroliniana (L.) G.Don.  
     Carolina mallow  
Mollugo verticillata L.  
     carpetweed  
Momordica charantia L.  
     wild balsam apple  
Monarda punctata L.  
     horsemint  
Montia sibirica (L.) Howell  
     candyflower  
Myosoton aquaticum (L.) Moench.  
     giant chickweed  
Mysotis laxa Lehm.  
     forget-me-not  
Nepeta cataria L.  
     catnip  
Neptunia lutea Leavenworth  
     neptunia  
Neptunia pubescens Benth.  
     tropical neptunia  
Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britton  
     crow poison  
Oenanthe sarmentosa Presl.  
     Pacific water parsley  
Oenothera biennis L.  
     evening primrose  
Oenothera drummondii Hook.  
     beach evening primrose  
Oenothera fruticosa L.  
     evening primrose  
Oenothera hookeri T. & G.  
     Hooker's evening primrose  
Oenothera humifusa Nutt.  
     seaside evening primrose  
Oenothera laciniata Hill.  
     cut-leaved evening primrose

(sheet 27 of 46)



Oenothera parviflora L.  
 evening primrose  
Oenothera perennis L.  
 sundrops  
Oenothera rhombipetata Nutt.  
 rhombic evening primrose  
Oenothera speciosa Nutt.  
 showy primrose  
Opuntia compressa (Salisbury) MacB.  
 east coast prickly pear cactus  
Opuntia humifusa Raf.  
 prickly pear cactus  
Opuntia leptocaulis DC.  
 desert Christmas cactus  
Opuntia lindheimeri Engelm.  
 Texas prickly pear cactus  
Opuntia stricta Haw.  
 Florida prickly pear cactus  
Orthocarpus castillejoides Benth.  
 paintbrush owl-clover  
Oxalis dillenii Jacq.  
 wood sorrel  
Oxalis europaea Jord.  
 lady's sorrel  
Oxalis stricta L.  
 yellow wood sorrel  
Palafoxia texana DC.  
 Texas palafoxia  
Parentucellia viscosa (L.) Car.  
 yellow parentucellia  
Parietaria floridana Nutt.  
 Florida pellitory  
Parietaria pensylvanica Muhl.  
 hammerwort  
Parietaria praetermissa Hinton  
 pellitory  
Parkinsonia aculeata L.  
 retama  
Passiflora lutea L.  
 passion flower  
Pastinaca sativa L.  
 parsnip  
Penthorum sedifolios L.  
 ditch stonecrop  
Philoxerus vermicularis (L.) R. Br.  
 saltweed  
Phlox glabriflora (Brand.) Whiteh.  
 Rio Grande phlox  
Phyllanthus carolinensis Walt.  
 Carolina phyllanthus

(sheet 28 of 46)

Phyllanthus polygonoides Spreng.  
 knotweed leafflower  
Phylla incisa Small  
 Texas frogfruit  
Physalis pubescens L.  
 downy ground cherry  
Physalis viscosa (M.A. Curtis) Waterfall  
 beach ground cherry  
Physostegia formosior Lunell  
 false dragonhead  
Phytolacca americana L.  
 pokeberry  
Pilea pumila (L.) Gray  
 clearweed  
Plantago aristata Michx.  
 buckthorn plantain  
Plantago hookeriana Fisch. & Mey.  
 tallow plantain  
Plantago hybrida Bart.  
 plantain  
Plantago lanceolata L.  
 English plantain  
Plantago major L.  
 common plantain  
Plantago maritima L.  
 sea plantain  
Plantago rhodosperma Dcne.  
 red-seeded plantain  
Plantago rugellia Dcne.  
 plantain  
Pluchea camphorata (L.) DC.  
 marsh fleabane  
Pluchea purpurascens (Sw.) DC.  
 canela  
Polanisia dodecandra (L.) DC.  
 clammyweed  
Polanisia graveolens Raf.  
 clammyweed  
Polygala alba Nutt.  
 white milkwort  
Polygonatum canaliculatum (Muhl.) Pursh.  
 Solomon's seal  
Polygonella articulata (L.) Meisn.  
 jointweed  
Polyaenia nuttallii DC.  
 prairie parsley  
Portulaca mundula I.M. Johnston  
 chisme  
Portulaca oleracea L.  
 purslane

(sheet 29 of 46)



Portulaca pilosa L.  
 pink purslane  
Potentilla anserina L.  
 silverweed  
Potentilla argentea L.  
 silvery cinquefoil  
Potentilla arguta Pursh.  
 tall cinquefoil  
Potentilla norvegica L.  
 five-finger cinquefoil  
Potentilla pacifica Howell  
 Pacific marsh cinquefoil  
Psoralea rhombifolia T. & G.  
 roundleaf scurfpea  
Pyrhopappus carolinianus (Walt.) DC.  
 false dandelion  
Ranunculus abortivus L.  
 kidneyleaf buttercup  
Ranunculus pennsylvanicus L.  
 bristly crowfoot  
Ranunculus repens L.  
 creeping buttercup  
Ratibida penundularis (T. & G.) Barnh.  
 naked prairie-coneflower  
Rhynchosia americana (Mill.) C. Metz.  
 American snoutbean  
Rhynchosia texana T. & G.  
 Texas snoutbean  
Richardia brasiliensis (Moq.) Gomez  
 richardia  
Ricinus communis L.  
 castor bean  
Rivina humilis L.  
 rouge plant  
Rorippa islandica (Desv.) B. & A.  
 marsh cress  
Rorippa palustris (L.) Bass.  
 yellow cress  
Rorippa teres (Michx.) Stuckey  
 yellow cress  
Rudbeckia hirta L.  
 brown-eyed susan  
Rumex acetosa L.  
 kitchen sorrel  
Rumex actosella L.  
 sheep sorrel  
Rumex crispus L.  
 curly dock  
Rumex hastatulus Baldwin ex Ell.  
 sorrel

(sheet 30 of 46)

Rumex mexicanus Meisn.  
 willow-leaved dock  
Rumex orbiculatus Gray  
 water dock  
Rumex patientia L.  
 patience dock  
Rumex persicarioides L.  
 yellow dock  
Rumex pulcher L.  
 fiddle dock  
Rumex salicifolius Weinm.  
 willow dock  
Rumex verticillatus L.  
 swamp dock  
Sabatia arenicola Greenm.  
 sand rose-gentian  
Sabatia campestris Nutt.  
 rose pink  
Sabatia stellaris Pursh.  
 sabatia  
Samolus ebractealus HBK  
 coast brookweed  
Sanicula canadensis L.  
 snakeroot  
Sanicula marilandica L.  
 snakeroot  
Saponaria officinalis L.  
 bouncing betty  
Scaevola plummieri (L.) Vahl.)  
 -----  
Schrankia lalidens (Small) K. Schum.  
 Karnes sensitivebriar  
Schrankia microphylla (Small) Macbr.  
 sensitivebriar  
Scrophularia californica Cham & Schlecht.  
 California figwort  
Scrophularia marilandica L.  
 figwort  
Scutellaria drummondii Benth.  
 drummond skullcap  
Scutellaria epilobiifolia A. Hamilton  
 skullcap  
Scutellaria galericulata L.  
 marsh skullcap  
Scutellaria latiflora L.  
 mad-dog skullcap  
Scutellaria muriculata Ept.  
 skullcap  
Sedum sarmentosum Bunge  
 stonecrop

(sheet 31 of 46)



Senecio glabellus Poir.  
 golden ragwort  
Senecio imparipinnatus Klatt.  
 ragwort  
Senecio jacobaea L.  
 tansy ragwort  
Senecio vulgaris L.  
 old-man-in-the-spring  
Sesbania drummondii (Rydb.) Cory  
 rattle bean  
Sesbania exaltata (Raf.) Rydberg ex  
 sensitivebriar  
Sesuvium maritimum (Walt.) BSP  
 sea purslane  
Sesuvium portulacastrum L.  
 sea purslane  
Sicyos angulatus L.  
 bur cucumber  
Sida acuta Burm.  
 false mallow  
Sida ciliaris L.  
 false mallow  
Sida lindheimeri Engelm. & Gray  
 showy false mallow  
Sida rhombifolia L.  
 arrowleaf false mallow  
Sida spinosa L.  
 prickly false mallow  
Silene antvirhina L.  
 sleepy catchfly  
Silene cserei Baumg.  
 catchfly  
Silene noctiflora L.  
 night-flowering catchfly  
Sisymbrium altissimum L.  
 tumble mustard  
Sisyrinchium biforme Bickn.  
 wiry blue-eye grass  
Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.  
 false Solomon's seal  
Smilacina stellata (L.) Desf.  
 false Solomon's seal  
Solanum americanum Mill.  
 American nightshade  
Solanum carolinense L.  
 horse nettle  
Solanum dulcamara L.  
 nightshade  
Solanum gracile Link  
 nightshade

(sheet 32 of 46)

Solanum nigrum L.  
 black nightshade  
Solanum triquetrum Cav.  
 Texas nightshade  
Solidago altissima L.  
 tall goldenrod  
Solidago canadensis L.  
 meadow goldenrod  
Solidago gigantea Ait.  
 giant goldenrod  
Solidago racemosa Greene  
 goldenrod  
Solidago rugosa Mill.  
 goldenrod  
Solidago sempervirens L.  
 seaside goldenrod  
Solidago tenuifolia Pursh.  
 goldenrod  
Sonchus arvensis L.  
 field sowthistle  
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill  
 prickly sowthistle  
Sonchus oleraceus L.  
 common sowthistle  
Specularia perfoliata (L.) A. DC.  
 Venus' looking glass  
Spergularia canadensis (Pers.) G. Don  
 Canadian sand spurry  
Spergularia echinosperma Calak  
 sand spurry  
Spergularia macrotheca (Hornem.) Heynh.  
 beach sand spurry  
Spergularia marina (L.) Griseb.  
 saltmarsh sand spurry  
Spergularia platensis (St.- Hill & A. Juss.)  
 sand spurry  
Spilanthus americana (Walt.) A. H. Moore  
 ladies' tresses  
Spilanthus ovalis Lindl.  
 lesser ladies' tresses  
Spilanthus vernalis Engelm. & Gray  
 spring ladies' tresses  
Stachys crenata Raf.  
 shade betony  
Stachys hispida Pursh.  
 rough hedge nettle  
Stachys tenuifolia Willd.  
 smooth hedge nettle  
Stellaria calycantha (Ledeb.) Bong  
 northern silene

(sheet 33 of 46)



Stellaria media (L.) Cyrillo  
 common chickweed  
Stellaria prostrata Baldwin  
 prostrate starwort  
Stemodia tomentosa (Mill.) Greenm. & Thomps.  
 woolly stemodia  
Stipulicida setacea Michx.  
 pinweed  
Strophostyles helvola (L.) Ell.  
 trailing wild bean  
Stylosanthes viscosa Sw.  
 pencil flower  
Suaeda linearis (Ell.) Moq.  
 sea blite  
Suaeda maritima DuMont  
 sea blite  
Tanacetum douglasii DC.  
 northern dune tansy  
Taroxacum officinale Weber  
 common dandelion  
Teucrium canadense L.  
 germander  
Teucrium cubense Jacq.  
 small coast germander  
Thelesperma filifolium (Hook.) Gray  
 green-thread  
Thelypteris normalis (C.Chr.) Moxley  
 -----  
Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Correa.  
 seaside mahoe  
Thlaspi arvense L.  
 field pennycress  
Tillandsia usneoides L.  
 Spanish moss  
Trandescantia hirsutiflora Bush  
 hairy flower spiderwort  
Trandescantia ohiensis Raf.  
 spiderwort  
Trepocarpus arethusae Nutt.  
 nuttall  
Trichostema suffrutescens Kearney  
 blue curl  
Trifolium agrarium L.  
 yellow clover  
Trifolium hybridum L.  
 Alsike clover  
Trifolium pratense L.  
 red clover  
Trifolium repens L.  
 white clover

(sheet 34 of 46)

Trifolium wormskjoldii Lehm.  
 springbark clover  
Ulex europaeus L.  
 gorse  
Urena lobata L.  
 Caesar weed  
Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh.  
 heartleaf nettle  
Urtica dioica L.  
 stinging nettle  
Valerianella stenocarpa Mill.  
 corn salad  
Verbascum thapsus L.  
 common mullein  
Verbena bonariensis L.  
 vervain  
Verbena brasiliensis Vellozo  
 vervain  
Verbena halei Small  
 Texas vervain  
Verbena hastata L.  
 blue vervain  
Verbena scabra Vahl.  
 vervain  
Veronia altissima Nutt.  
 ironweed  
Veronica americana Schwein.  
 American brooklime  
Veronica peregrina L.  
 purslane speedwell  
Vicia americana Muhl.  
 vetch  
Vicia angustifolia Richard  
 vetch  
Vicia gigantea Hook.  
 giant vetch  
Vicia leavenworthii T. & G.  
 Leavenworth vetch  
Vicia ludoviciana Nutt.  
 deer pea vetch  
Vicia sativa L.  
 common vetch  
Vigna luteola (Jacq.) Benth.  
 cow pea  
Viola sp.  
 violet  
Vulpia octoflora (Walt.) Rhdb.  
 vulpia  
Wedelia tribobata (L.) Hitchcock  
 -----

(sheet 35 of 46)



Xanthium strumarium L.  
cocklebur

VINES

Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Rusby  
peppervine  
Ampelopsis cordata Michx.  
simple-leaved peppervine  
Berchemia scandens (Hill) Trelease  
supplejack  
Campsis radicans Seem.  
trumpet creeper  
Celastrus orbiculatus Thunb.  
bittersweet  
Cissus incisa (Nutt.) Des Maulins  
marine vine  
Convolvulus sepium L.  
hedge bindweed  
Convolvulus soldanella L.  
Pacific morning glory  
Cuscuta cuspidata Engelm.  
cusp dodder  
Cuscuta obtusiflora HBK.  
common dodder  
Cuscuta pentagona Engelm.  
field dodder  
Cynanchum palustre (Pursh.) Heller  
climbing milkweed  
Ficus aurea Nutt.  
strangler fig  
Ipomoea alba L.  
vine milkweed  
Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R. Br.  
railroad vine  
Ipomoea sagittata Lam.  
saltmarsh morning glory  
Ipomoea stolonifera (Cyr.) Gmel.  
beach morning glory  
Ipomoea trichocarpa Ell.  
sharppod morning glory  
Ipomoea trilobata L.  
wild morning glory  
Ipomoea tuba (Schlect.) G. Don  
moonflower  
Lonicera japonica Thung.  
Japanese honeysuckle  
Menispermum canadense L.  
Canada moonseed  
Menispermum carolinum L.  
Carolina moonseed

(sheet 36 of 46)

Parthenocissus inserta (Kern.) K. Fritsch.  
woodbine

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planchon  
Virginia creeper

Rhus radicans L.  
poison ivy

Smilax auriculata Walt.  
wild bamboo

Smilax bona-nox L.  
fringed catbriar

Smilax hispida Muhl.  
catbriar

Smilax rotundifolia L.  
common greenbriar

Vitus aestivalis Michx.  
summer grape

Vitus labrusca L.  
fox grape

Vitus riparia Michx.  
riverbank grape

Vitus rotundifolia Michx.  
muscadine

Vitus vulpina L.  
frost grape

#### SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

Acacia smallii Isely.  
Texas huisache

Agave americana L.  
century plant

Agave americana var. marginata Trel.  
marginated century plant

Alnus rubra Borg.  
red alder

Alnus serrulata (Ait.) Willd.  
alder

Alnus sinuata (Reg.) Rydb.  
alder

Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medic.  
serviceberry

Amelanchier laevis Wieg.  
juneberry

Aralia spinosa L.  
devil's walking stick

Arbutus menziesii Pursh.  
arbutus

Atriplex polycarpa (Torr.) Wats.  
shrub orache

Avicennia germinans (L.) Stern.  
black mangrove

(sheet 37 of 46)



Baccharis angustifolia Michx.  
     groundsel gree  
Baccharis neglecta Britton  
     Roosevelt groundsel  
Baptisia leucophaea Nutt.  
     wild indigo  
Berberis thunbergii DC.  
     barberry  
Betula occidentalis Hook.  
     water birch  
Callicarpa americana L.  
     American beautyberry  
Catalpa speciosa Warder  
     catalpa  
Cephalanthus occidentalis L.  
     buttonbush  
Chiococca alba (L.) Hitchcock  
     snowberry  
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck  
     citrus  
Conocarpus erecta L.  
     buttonwood  
Cornus amomum Mill.  
     swamp dogwood  
Cornus drummondii C. A. Meyer  
     rough-leaved dogwood  
Cornus florida (L.) Raf.  
     flowering dogwood  
Cornus nuttallii Aud. ext. & G.  
     Pacific dogwood  
Cornus obliqua Raf.  
     silky dogwood  
Cornus racemosa Lam.  
     gray dogwood  
Cornus rugosa Lam.  
     round-leaved dogwood  
Cornus stolonifera Michx.  
     red osier dogwood  
Crataegus fabellata (Bosc.) Koch.  
     hawthorn  
Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link  
     Scotch broom  
Eleagnus angustifolia L.  
     Russian olive  
Eleagnus pungens Thunb.  
     thorny olive  
Eleagnus umbellata Thunb.  
     autumn olive  
Ficus carica L.  
     fig

(sheet 38 of 46)

Forestiera acuminata (Michx.) Poir.  
     swamp privet  
Forestiera angustifolia Torrey  
     desert olive  
Forestiera segregata (Jacq.) Krug & Urban  
     Florida privet  
Gaultheria shallon Pursh.  
     salal  
Hibiscus moscheutos L.  
     marsh hibiscus  
Hypericum drummondii (Grev. & Hook.) T. & G.  
     nits and lice  
Hypericum gentianoides BSP  
     orange grass  
Hypericum hypericoides (L.) Crantz  
     St. John's wort  
Hypericum mutilum L.  
     dwarf St. John's wort  
Hypericum perforatum L.  
     common St. John's wort  
Ilex cassine L.  
     dahoon  
Ilex decidua Walt.  
     possumhaw  
Ilex glabra (L.) A. Gray  
     gallberry  
Ilex vomitoria Ait.  
     yaupon  
Iva angustifolia DC.  
     narrowleaf marsh elder  
Iva frutescens L.  
     marsh elder  
Iva imbricata Walt.  
     seacoast marsh elder  
Juniperus communis L.  
     common juniper  
Juniperus horizontalis Moench.  
     creeping juniper  
Laguncularis racemosa Gaertn.  
     white mangrove  
Lantana camara L.  
     shrub verbena  
Lantana horrida HBK  
     Texas lantana  
Lantana involucrata L.  
     lantana  
Lantana ovatifolia Britton  
     lantana  
Lindera benzoin Blume  
     spicebush

(sheet 39 of 46)



Lonicera x bella Zabel  
 honeysuckle  
Lonicera involucrata (Richards) Banks  
 bearberry honeysuckle  
Lonicera tartarica L.  
 Tartarian honeysuckle  
Malus angustifolia Michx.  
 crabapple  
Melia azedarach L.  
 chinaberry tree  
Morus alba L.  
 white mulberry  
Myrica cerifera L.  
 wax myrtle  
Myrica pensylvanica Loisel.  
 bayberry  
Myricanthes fragrans (Sw.) McVaugh  
 naked wood  
Nerium oleander L.  
 oleander  
Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Koch  
 eastern hophornbeam  
Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh.) Nutt.  
 American mistletoe  
Physocarpus capitatus (Pursh.) Kuntze  
 Pacific nine-bark  
Physocarpus opulifolius (L.) Maxim.  
 nine-bark  
Pinus clausa (Chapm.) Vasey  
 sand pine  
Pinus virginiana Mill.  
 shore pine  
Poinsettia heterophylla (L.) Kl. & Garke.  
 painted leaf poinsettia  
Prosopis glandulosa Torrey  
 honey mesquite  
Prunus americana Marsh.  
 American plum  
Prunus caroliniana Ait.  
 cherry laurel  
Prunus maritima Wang.  
 beach plum  
Prunus pumila L.  
 sand cherry  
Prunus virginiana L.  
 common chokecherry  
Psidium guajave L.  
 guava  
Quercus acutissima Carruthers  
 sawtooth oak

(sheet 40 of 46)

Quercus laevis Walt.  
 turkey oak  
Rhamnus purshiana DC.  
 cascara buckthorn  
Rhizophora mangle L.  
 red mangrove  
Rhus copallina L.  
 shining sumac  
Rhus glabra L.  
 smooth sumac  
Rhus radicans L.  
 shrub poison ivy  
Rhus typhina L.  
 staghorn sumac  
Ribes americanum Mill.  
 wild black currant  
Ribes lacustre (Pursh.) Poir.  
 swamp gooseberry  
Ribes sanguineum Pursh.  
 red currant  
Rosa acicularis Lindl.  
 prickly rose  
Rosa blanda Ait.  
 meadow rose  
Rosa bracteata Wendl.  
 Macartney rose  
Rosa carolina L.  
 Carolina rose  
Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt.  
 baldhip rose  
Rosa multiflora Thunberg  
 multiflora rose  
Rosa palustris Marsh.  
 swamp rose  
Rosa rugosa Thunb.  
 wild rose  
Rosa virginiana Mill.  
 wild Virginia rose  
Rubus argutus Link  
 blackberry  
Rubus bifrons Vest  
 blackberry  
Rubus cuneifolius Pursh.  
 sand blackberry  
Rubus discolor Weihe & Nees  
 Himalayan blackberry  
Rubus flagellaris L.  
 northern dewberry  
Rubus idaeus var. canadensis Richardson  
 raspberry

(sheet 41 of 46)



Rubus laciniatus Willd.  
 evergreen blackberry  
Rubus leucodermis Dougl.  
 black raspberry  
Rubus occidentalis L.  
 black raspberry  
Rubus spectabilis Pursh.  
 salmonberry  
Rubus trivalis Michx.  
 southern dewberry  
Rubus ursinus Cham.  
 Schlecht blackberry  
Sabal palmetto (Walt.) Lodd. ex Schult.  
 cabbage palm  
Salix alba L.  
 white willow  
Salix amygdaloides Anders  
 peachleaf willow  
Salix fragiles L.  
 crack willow  
Salix hastata L.  
 halberd-leaved willow  
Salix hookeriana Barratt  
 Hooker willow  
Salix interior Rowlee  
 sandbar willow  
Salix lasiandra Benth.  
 Pacific willow  
Salix nigra (L.) Marsh.  
 black willow  
Salix rigida Muhl.  
 willow  
Salix scouleriana Barratt  
 Scouler willow  
Sambucus callicarpa Greene  
 elderberry  
Sambucus canadensis L.  
 American elderberry  
Sambucus pubens Michx.  
 red elderberry  
Sambucus racemosa L.  
 coast red elderberry  
Sambucus simpsonii Rehd.  
 Florida elderberry  
Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb.  
 Chinese tallow tree  
Schinus terebinthifolius Reddi.  
 Brazilian peppertree  
Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.  
 buffaloberry

(sheet 42 of 46)

Sophora tomentosa L.  
 yellow sophora  
Sorbus americana Marsh.  
 American mountain-ash  
Sorbus aucuparia L.  
 European mountain-ash  
Sorbus sitchensis Roem.  
 Sitka mountain-ash  
Spiraea tomentosa L.  
 spiraea  
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake  
 common snowberry  
Tamarisk africana Poir.  
 athel  
Tamarisk chinensis Lour.  
 Chinese tamarisk  
Tamarisk gallica L.  
 tamarisk  
Tamarisk parviflora  
 saltcedar  
Terminalia catappa L.  
 Indian almond  
Vaccinium corymbosum L.  
 highbush blueberry  
Vaccinium myrsinites Lam.  
 ground blueberry  
Viburnum edule (Michx.) Raf.  
 highbush cranberry  
Yucca aloifolia L.  
 aloe  
Yucca pendula Groenl.  
 yucca  
Yucca treculeana Carr  
 Spanish dagger  
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis L.  
 toothache tree

#### LARGE TREES

Acer negundo L.  
 boxelder  
Acer rubrum L.  
 red maple  
Acer saccharum Marsh.  
 sugar maple  
Acer saccharinum L.  
 silver maple  
Aitanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle  
 tree of heaven  
Betula nigra L.  
 river birch

(sheet 43 of 46)



Carya cordiformis (Wang.) K. Koch  
 bitternut hickory  
Casuarina equisetifolia Forst.  
 Australian pine  
Celtis laevigata Willd.  
 hackberry  
Celtis lindheimeri Engelm.  
 Lindheimer hackberry  
Celtis occidentalis L.  
 sugarberry  
Celtis pallida Torrey  
 desert hackberry  
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Parl.  
 Port Orford cedar  
Diospyros virginiana L.  
 persimmon  
Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.  
 American beech  
Fraxinus americana L.  
 white ash  
Fraxinus latifolia Benth.  
 Oregon ash  
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.  
 green ash  
Gleditsia tricanthos L.  
 honeylocust  
Juglans nigra L.  
 black walnut  
Juniperus silicicola (Small) Bailey  
 southern red cedar  
Juniperus virginiana L.  
 eastern red cedar  
Liquidambar styraciflua L.  
 sweetgum  
Liriodendron tulipifera L.  
 tulip poplar  
Morus rubra L.  
 red mulberry  
Persea borbonia (L.) Sprengel  
 redbay  
Phoenix canariensis Chap.  
 ornamental data palm  
Phoenix dactylifera L.  
 data palm  
Phoenix reclinata L.  
 reclinata palm  
Picea sitchensis (Bong) Carr  
 Sitka spruce  
Pinus contorta Dougl.  
 lodgepole pine

(sheet 44 of 46)

Pinus elliotii Engelm.  
 slash pine  
Pinus nigra  
 Austrian pine  
Pinus palustris Mill.  
 longleaf pine  
Pinus resinosa Ait.  
 red pine  
Pinus taeda L.  
 loblolly pine  
Platanus occidentalis L.  
 American sycamore  
Populus balsamifera L.  
 balsam poplar  
Populus deltoides Marsh.  
 eastern cottonwood  
Populus grandidentata Michx.  
 bigtooth aspen  
Populus tremuloides Michx.  
 quaking aspen  
Populus trichocarpa T. & G.  
 black cottonwood  
Prunus serotina Ehrh.  
 black cherry  
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco  
 Douglas fir  
Quercus bicolor Willd.  
 swamp white oak  
Quercus laurifolia Michx.  
 laurel oak  
Quercus macrocarpa Michx.  
 bur oak  
Quercus nigra L.  
 water oak  
Quercus nuttallii Palmer  
 Nuttall oak  
Quercus palustris DuRoi.  
 pin oak  
Quercus phellos L.  
 willow oak  
Quercus rubra L.  
 red oak  
Quercus shumardii Buckl.  
 Shumard oak  
Quercus velutina Lam.  
 black oak  
Quercus virginiana Miller  
 live oak  
Robinia pseudo-acacia L.  
 black locust

(sheet 45 of 46)



Sassafras albidum Nutt.  
sassafras  
Tamarisk ramosissima Ledeb.  
saltcedar  
Taxodium distichum (L.) Richard  
bald cypress  
Thuja occidentalis L.  
northern white cedar  
Tilia americana L.  
basswood  
Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg.  
western hemlock  
Ulmus americana L.  
American elm  
Ulmus rubra Muhl.  
red elm  
Washingtonia robusta Wendl.  
Mexican windmill palm

In accordance with letter from DAEN-RDC, DAEN-ASI dated 22 July 1977, Subject: Facsimile Catalog Cards for Laboratory Technical Publications, a facsimile catalog card in Library of Congress MARC format is reproduced below.

Landin, Mary C

Annotated tables of vegetation growing on dredged material throughout the United States / by Mary C. Landin. Vicksburg, Miss. : U. S. Waterways Experiment Station ; Springfield, Va. : available from National Technical Information Service, 1978.

155 p. : ill. ; 27 cm. (Miscellaneous paper - U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station ; D-78-7)

Prepared for Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., under DMRP Work Unit No. 4F05.

References: p. 6-9.

1. Dredged material. 2. Plants (Botany). 3. Tables (Data). 4. Vegetation. 5. Vegetation establishment. 6. Waste disposal sites. I. United States. Army. Corps of Engineers. II. Series: United States. Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Miscellaneous paper ; D-78-7.  
TA7.W34m no.D-78-7